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Adenauer Makes An Important Decision

Bonn, Dec. 21. The German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer, agreed today to appoint Germans to serve on joint Allied-German committees to negotiate details of placing German units in General Dwight Eisenhower's Western European defence forces.

The door is wide open for German units to march with the Atlantic Army, the Allied High Commissioners told Dr. Adenauer today.

No details were given, but it was believed Dr. Adenauer intended the Western Commission to discuss the price was paid for Germany among the Western Allied nations and at least much greater control over her own affairs.

The US, British and French High Commissioners came here from the Brussels conference, where measures drawn up for the defence of the West stressed the need for German troops.

—United Press.

[Other references on page 21.]

Peking Turns To Pakistan For Cotton

Karachi, Dec. 21. Communist China has ordered 40,000 bales of raw cotton from Pakistan since the United States imposed a ban on all exports to China, Karachi trade circles said today.

Hongkong mills, now cut off from United States supplies, were all understood to be placing orders for Pakistani cotton.—Reuter.

QUAKE SHAKES CHILEAN TOWN

La Serena, Chile, Dec. 21. A strong earthquake was felt here this morning, provoking considerable alarm. Many buildings were cracked, but no casualties have been reported.—Associated Press.

COMMENT OF THE DAY

An Unfortunate Declaration

MR Herbert Hoover, as one of America's Elder Statesmen commands respect when he airs his views on world as well as domestic affairs. But respect does not connote agreement and we cannot do anything else but disagree profoundly with Mr Hoover's appreciation of the current international situation and his isolationist policy which was contained, at least by implication, in his public statement. The speaker may have believed he was endeavouring to be realistic when he declared that the "United States has lost the war in Korea," but to most people it is a sentiment savouring more of defeatism. United States forces, forming the spearhead of the United Nations armies in Korea have, it is true, been forced to retreat after initiating a victorious campaign against insurgent North Koreans, and they have, unhappily, suffered grievous losses in manpower as a result. But neither the United States troops nor the other forces of the United Nations are defeated to the extent of having lost the war. It is an uncomplimentary and somewhat demoralising suggestion to make to those gallant men in Korea

who are fighting to uphold the best principles of democracy. Beyond that, Mr Hoover adopts the traditional isolationist attitude—the United States should pull out of every overseas commitment and remain content to defend her own shores. It is a dangerous doctrine, just as much for America as for the rest of the free world. Sacrifice of the boundaries of Western Europe and the North Pacific without the United States making any attempt to prevent it must quickly compromise the safety of the American continent. This is recognised equally by the American and British chiefs of staff and the political leaders of the two nations. The North Atlantic pact is founded very largely on appreciation of this strategic consideration and anything done now to weaken either the conception or the practical application of the North Atlantic defence plan would be disastrous to the cause of the free world. We believe that this is fully understood by the mass of Americans who will have no genuine sympathy for Mr Hoover's ideas even though they may evoke a certain amount of emotional response from superficially-thinking people.

Is A Change Of Heart Possible?

APPARENTLY it is now the conviction of the majority of the UN General Assembly that only a change of heart by the Chinese Communists can bring about a cease-fire in Korea. It is not an encouraging expectation if the pose struck by Mr Wu Hsiu-chuan, chief Peking delegate, before he left New York means anything. One might regard a hopeful sign in his observation made at London Airport on Wednesday that he and his aides "are willing to try and advise our Chinese volunteers to bring an early conclusion to the military operations in Korea," but this

either that the "volunteers" will be ordered to cease-fire, or instructed to try and end hostilities by further military action. A more regrettable sign is the failure of Peking to make any sort of acknowledgment, let alone reply, to the UN three-man cease-fire commission's suggestion that they visit Peking for talks on the subject. Truly a change of heart is essential if there is to be any prospect of fighting being brought to a halt in Korea, but at the moment it must be sadly admitted there is not a single hint that Peking is contemplating any such

New Provisions For Landlords And Tenants ASSISTANCE FOR ONE, PROTECTION FOR OTHER

A new Bill (the Tenancy Prolonged Duration Ordinance, 1950) and amendments to the existing Landlord and Tenant Ordinance of 1947 contain provisions of the highest importance to both tenants and property owners. Both measures are gazetted today.

The new Ordinance is designed to protect tenants who have paid premiums from being ejected before a substantial period or to have his rent being raised.

In the objects and reasons it is stated that attention has been directed to cases where tenants of new buildings have paid a premium for a tenancy on the understanding that they would not be ejected but without any legally binding agreement securing them against eviction for a definite period. This situation has in a number of cases been exploited, by both the original landlord and those becoming landlords by subsequent purchase, to increase the rent originally agreed under a threat of eviction which has been carried out where the tenant has been unwilling to pay the increased rent. Hardship has resulted.

It is not considered that it would be justifiable or feasible that legislation should in such circumstances afford protection with retrospective effect. But it is considered that a measure of protection is warranted to apply in cases where a tenant has paid a premium for a tenancy of a new building and such protection being designed to secure that effect be given to original understanding that a tenant would not for a substantial period be given notice to quit or have his rent raised by the landlord or those claiming under him.

PROTECTION

The object of this Bill is to afford legislative protection, in the circumstances and to the extent indicated, in respect of new buildings but subject to the exceptions specified in clause 3 of the Bill, and by agreement (clause 3) whereby enjoyment is implied in respect of new buildings (unless tenancy of premises has been expressed to be for a definite period of not less than one year) until the Governor in Council by order (under clause 4) declares that such implied agreement shall cease to apply. It is stressed that the rent of new or extensively reconstructed buildings whether those already built or those not yet built. But in the former case the Bill will as regards premises to which clause 3 applies have the effect that the existing rent may not be increased without a tenant's consent. Such a tenant would however only be protected so long as he performs or implied by his tenancy agreement.

One of the principal amendments to the Land and Tenant Ordinance is a provision that landlords who have to spend money on keeping premises in a state of repair may recover eight percent of the cost from the tenant by way of increased rent.

It is not proposed, however, to permit further increases in the rent of domestic premises.

Another condition is designed to eliminate "caretaking" of domestic premises.

THE AMENDMENTS

The objects and reasons of the amended Ordinance states that this Bill seeks to make further amendments to the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance, 1947 (the principal Ordinance).

As summarised, the amendments proposed are—
(a) that premises which are not included in the definition of "domestic premises" be included within the definition of "business premises";
(b) that a building on agricultural land be specifically excluded from application of the Ordinance unless it be a building erected before the 17th August, 1945, with the consent of the Crown;
(c) that a definition of "building" be inserted, the expression being defined as to enable certificates necessary for the purpose of the Ordinance to be given not only by the Building Authority but by any other authority or person authorised by the Government.

(d) that a landlord have power to enter and effect necessary repairs to premises;
(e) amendment of section 8 of the principal Ordinance be made to cure drafting defect in that section;
(f) that it be made lawful in certain circumstances to contract out of the Ordinance;
(g) that amendment to section 18 of the principal Ordinance be made to include the stipulation that an order by a Tenancy Tribunal for possession of a tenant for failure to pay rent may be made only in cases where demand for payment has been made;
(h) that upon an apparent change of occupancy of premises the onus of proof to show that no parties to the tenancy have taken place shall lie on the tenant;
(i) that a tenant about to absent himself from a colony for a period of less than 3 or more than 6 months may sub-let under certain conditions;
(j) that a tenant be relieved as to whether a tenant is bound by an order of the Tenancy Tribunal under section 20 of the principal Ordinance for the removal of an occupier from premises;

(k) that section 23 of the principal Ordinance be amended to provide for the removal of an occupier from premises;
(l) that a Tenancy Tribunal and the Governor in Council be empowered respectively to recommend and impose conditions for exclusion from the operation of the Ordinance, such conditions being designed to secure that the removal of a tenant from premises consequent on an order for exclusion.

MUST BE DEFINED

As to (a)—It is considered that for the purposes of the principal Ordinance it should be declared by definition that all premises should be deemed to be business premises unless as business premises. This view is urged because existing definitions of business premises are not necessarily exhaustive, e.g. a club, a hospital or a school, which is not a business premises, might be deemed to be business premises. Clarification is of particular importance in the standard rent allowed by the Ordinance is 100% for "business" premises, and 30% for "domestic" premises. (Clause 2 so provides).

As to (b)—Doubt has arisen as to whether or not the principal Ordinance does in fact apply to a building on agricultural land. It is proposed that such buildings should be excluded and that, by amendment as provided by clauses (a) and (b), the principal Ordinance should expressly declare that the Ordinance has no application to any building erected before the 17th August, 1945, with the consent of the Crown.

(c)—Living accommodation continues at this date to be insufficient. It is, therefore, proposed that the increase in rent of domestic premises to which the principal Ordinance applies should be limited to the interest of both landlord and tenant as well as to the interest of the tenant. The proposed amendment should be kept in a proper state of repair. Furthermore, repairs have to be made at the expense of the tenant. Accordingly it is proposed (clause 4 of the Bill) by the addition of a section to empower a landlord to enter and effect necessary repairs and in certain cases to demand payment of the cost thereof by way of increased rent. This section however allows a tenant to dispute the necessity for repairs and the cost thereof, and to apply to the Tenancy Tribunal for an order that repairs be made by landlord or tenant. Furthermore, the proposed section 18A would provide that a tenant who is required to vacate premises in order to permit the landlord to effect repairs shall not be deemed thereby to have lost possession unless the Tribunal has ordered eviction under sub-paragraph (f) of paragraph 7 of the proposed section. i.e. where in the opinion of a Tribunal a tenant has refused to allow a landlord to enter the premises for the purpose of effecting repairs.

MUTUAL CONTRACTS

As to (i)—It has from time to time been urged that it should be lawful for a tenant to contract with the landlord on lines which they both consider economic and which would secure the tenant a further advantage of the law. Consequently it is proposed (clause 3 of the Bill) that a building on agricultural land be specifically excluded from application of the Ordinance unless it be a building erected before the 17th August, 1945, with the consent of the Crown.

on the application of the landlord to make an order for the recovery of possession from or the ejectment of a tenant whose rent or any part thereof is in arrears for more than thirty days. The provision quoted, however, makes no stipulation that there shall have been demand for payment before application to a Tenancy Tribunal is made. Accordingly it is proposed (clause 7) to provide for the repeal and replacement of section 18 of the principal Ordinance to include such stipulation substituting a period of 14 for 30 days. It is also proposed that the Tribunal should be empowered to make an order for possession of a tenant for failure to pay rent only if the Tribunal is satisfied that the tenant has failed to pay rent within 14 days after demand rent which has accrued due has not been paid.

LANDLORD PROTECTED

As to (h), (i) and (j)—It has never been the intention of the Ordinance to put others, without consent of the premises of which he is the tenant. Section 20 of the principal Ordinance affords protection to a landlord against a tenant who does not give exclusive possession to another person who is not a tenant. In fact, this situation has led to "caretaking" because persons have in fact been occupying premises as "caretakers" although a tenant has no longer the intention of resuming the premises. In fact, the tenant against payment of rent or makes it an advantage to the tenant to leave the "caretaker" in possession. Such a transaction is in substance a lease, and the tenant is bound by the provisions of the Ordinance. But without proof of this fact the landlord has no remedy. Accordingly, the proposed amendment to section 20A, 20B and 20C to the principal Ordinance would be made, whereby upon an apparent change of occupancy of premises the onus of proof to show that the tenant has given exclusive possession to another person who is not a tenant shall be shifted to a tenant to satisfy the Tenancy Tribunal that he has not given exclusive possession to another person who is not a tenant.

As to the proposed 20C, the provision seeks to remove a doubt as to whether a tenant may be bound by an order of the Tenancy Tribunal made under section 20 of the principal Ordinance which is directed against an "occupier" of premises. The section upon enactment would make it clear that a party to an application under section 20, an order under section 20 shall bind the tenant, in the extent to which the tenancy of the premises to which an order relates shall cease and determine.

As to section 20B, experience has shown that while there has been abuse of the protection to tenants provided by the Ordinance, it is also the case that hardship is imposed on tenants by inability, without recourse to clandestine means, to vacate actual occupation of domestic premises for a short period necessitated by absence from the Colony on business or vacation. Accordingly it is proposed by the inclusion of proposed section 20B in the principal Ordinance to provide that a tenant of domestic premises shall not be deemed to have assigned, transferred or sub-let or parted with his possession for the purposes of section 20 of the principal Ordinance if the Tenancy Tribunal is satisfied that the conditions specified in paragraphs (a), (b), (c) and (d) of the proposed section 20B are complied with. The alleviation of the hardship proposed by the section is proposed however to be subject to the safeguards specified in subsections (2) and (3) of the proposed section 20B.

EXPULSION CONDITION

As to (k)—Section 23 of the principal Ordinance empowers the Governor in Council by order to exclude from the further application of the Ordinance any premises or any class of premises. This power is subject, in the case of particular premises, to the requirement that recommendation of a Tenancy Tribunal be made. Section 23A, however, does not require the recommendation of a Tenancy Tribunal for the exclusion of a tenant from premises. It is proposed to amend section 23 of the principal Ordinance to empower the Governor in Council or the Tenancy Tribunal, as the case may be, to impose conditions in relation to any order of exclusion made, but subject to the stipulations contained in the proposed new subsection (3) of section 23.

Sensational Start To The Second Test

Morris Out At 6, But Harvey And Archer Dig In

Melbourne, Dec. 22. There was a sensational start to the Second Test match, which commenced at Melbourne today, Arthur Morris, Australia's opening bat being dismissed after scoring two runs. He was out to a brilliant catch by Hutton in the slips off Alec Bedser.

When play stopped for lunch, the Australians had brought the score up to 67 for one, Archer and Harvey being not out with 19 and 42 respectively. There were four extras.

Campton, who was unable to pass the fitness test, was replaced by Parkhouse.

There was a slight rain in the morning and play did not commence until 12.10 p.m. (Melbourne Time). At the commencement of play there was a mantle of mist, but as play progressed, conditions improved.

Hassett won the toss and elected to bat first.

Morris was dismissed for two runs, Archer having then four runs to his credit.

ARCHER NERVOUS
Archer, who was playing in his first Test, appeared to be nervous, as he was to be expected, and did not feel at all comfortable against the bowling of Bedser.

Harvey, who came in after the dismissal of Morris, was also given a hectic time and was beaten several times by the inswingers of Bedser.

Bedser bowled magnificently throughout the morning, his display being the best of the series.

Opening the bowling with Bailey, he had the batsmen tied up in knots and it took the Australians 35 minutes to score 13 runs.

Wright was "brought in" in place of Bailey and was punished by Harvey, who scored at a much faster rate than Archer and had brought his score up to 42 when play stopped for lunch.

Bedser, who took the wicket of Morris, had only given away 17 runs out of the Australians 67.

The scoreboard at lunch time read:
Morris c Hutton b Bedser 2
Archer not out 19
Harvey c Evans b Bedser 42
Extras 4

Total (for one wk) ... 67

Too Much For Him

Durban, Dec. 21. Twenty-nine-year-old Jack Nun stowed away in the tunnel of the Australia Star until the heat became too much for him 12 hours out of Fremantle, Australia, and he gave himself up.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Dramatic Test Cricket

Cricket of a dramatic nature featured play between the lunch and tea intervals on the Melbourne ground today in the second Test match.

At lunch the Australians in their first innings had scored 67. By tea time they had lost another three wickets for an additional 26 runs.

Against an attack which was always hostile (apart from Wright who could not strike a length) the Aussies battled their way to 177 for 5 by ten minutes past three, Hongkong time.

Hassett was when 52 not out and Lindwall was his partner and had not opened his score. Just when it seemed that Loxton and Hassett were set for a big partnership, Brian Close was brought on to bowl and he had Loxton caught by Evans behind the stumps for 32.

Prior to that, Bedser had Harvey caught by Evans, Miller had been clean bowled by Freddie Brown for 17 and Archer, playing in his first test, laboriously collected 41 and was then taken by Bedser off Bailey.

The score board at 2.50 p.m. read—
Archer, c Bedser, b Bailey 41
Morris, c Hutton, b Bedser 2
Harvey, c Evans, b Bedser 42
Miller, b Brown 37
Hassett, not out 52
Loxton, c Evans, b Close 32
Lindwall, not out 32
Extras 4

Total (for 5 wks) ... 177

HASSETT OUT

At 3.17 (Hongkong time) and about 45 minutes before close of play, Hassett was clean bowled by Bailey with his score still at 52 and Australia were then 177 for 5.

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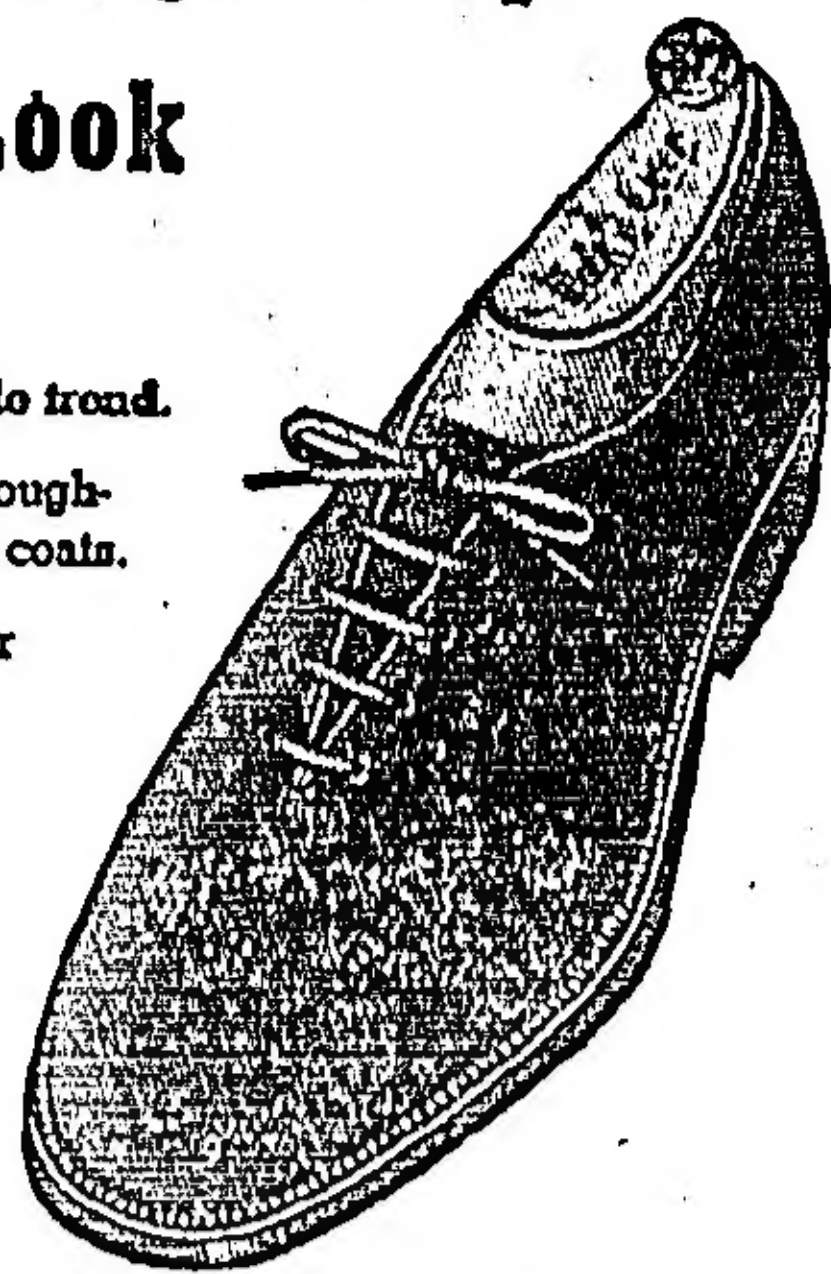
Walk-Over Style Reporter



The
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Look

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mixture hats... two wood coats.

And in Brushed Leather
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Attlee Gets
Welcome



The scene at London Airport as the Premier, Mr Attlee, returned from his historic trip to Washington. Mr Attlee is talking into the microphone watched by his wife and Mr Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary.

A Whale Of
A Fight

Umkomas (Natal),
Dec. 21.
Scores of people at this Natal coast town watched a two-hour battle between an eagle ray and a swordfish, about half a mile out to sea.
After the final clash, a killer whale which had been hanging about moved in as the fighters submerged.
Later the whale surfaced alone, spouting victoriously.
—Reuter.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME

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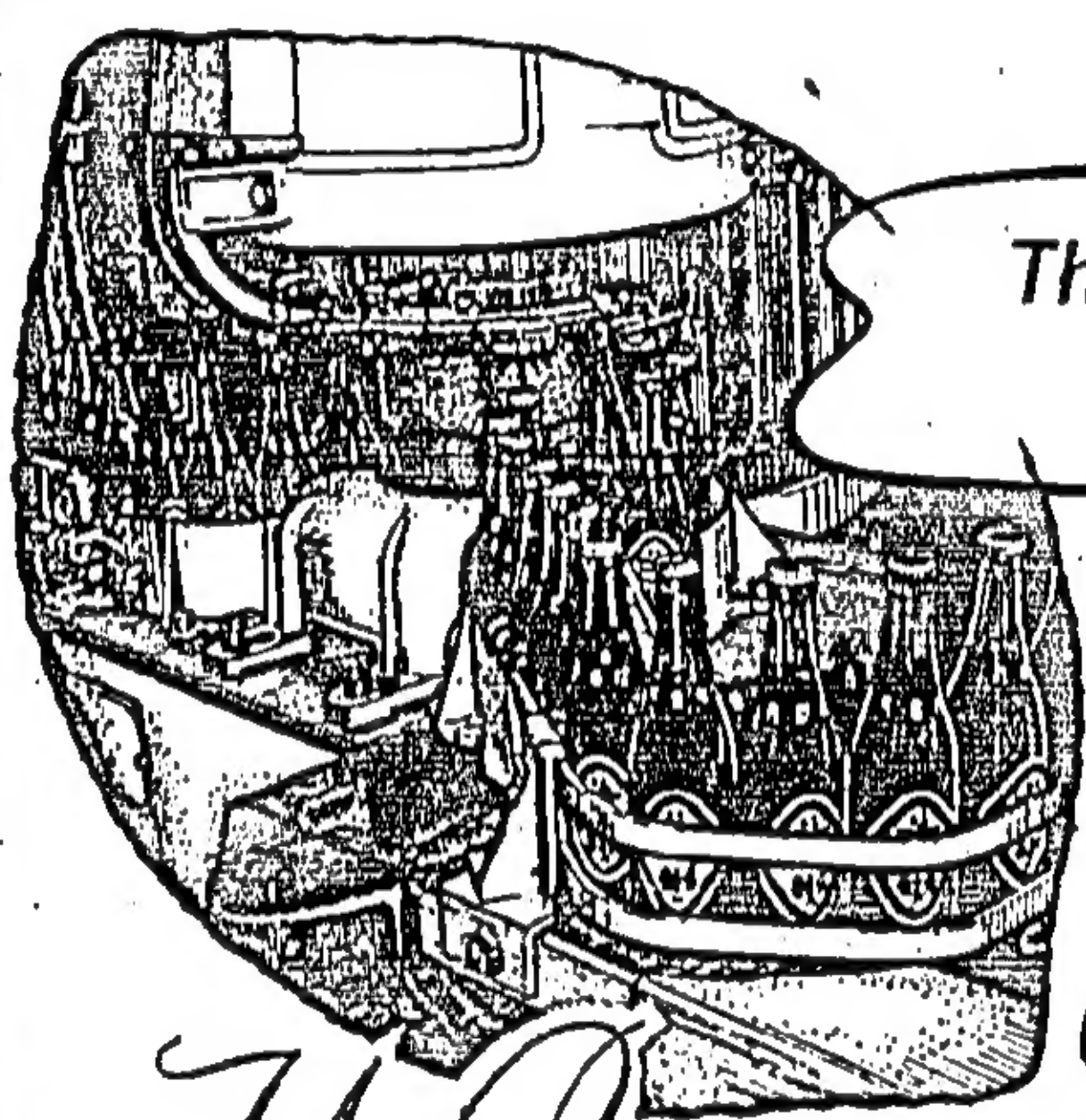
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UN's THIRD APPEAL TO PEKING Cease-Fire Commission Waiting To Prepare Report

Trygve Lie Reiterates His Belief In World Peace

Lake Success, Dec. 21.

The United Nations cease-fire commission met for two hours on Thursday and sent a third message to Peking requesting Communist China's reaction to the world organisation's peace drive.

A spokesman announced the group would not meet again "until the middle of next week" when they expect to report to the General Assembly's main political committee.

The text of the telegram from the committee of three on cease-fire in Korea to Chou En-lai, Foreign Minister of the Central People's Government of the People's Republic of China, said:

"We hope to receive your reply to our earlier messages regarding cease-fire arrangements in Korea. The Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly has now taken a brief recess but will meet again very shortly in order to consider amongst other things a full report from the cease-fire group. We propose to begin preparation of that report next week, and would, therefore, appreciate an early reply from you.

(Signed) Committee of the General Assembly, Naorollah Entezam, President; Sir Benegal Rau; Lester Pearson."

Secretary-General Trygve Lie on Thursday reiterated his belief that world peace can be preserved, and declared the United Nations will survive whatever the outcome of the Korean war.

The Norwegian diplomat said at his first press conference since before the General Assembly met in September that, whatever happens, the world organisation would seek the establishment of a free, democratic and unified Korea.

Mr Lie said he had hope and confidence in the three-man commission named by the General Assembly to seek a cease-fire in Korea.

SITUATION DIFFICULT

Mr Lie said: "The present situation is difficult. But I still believe world peace can be preserved... I think all nations in the world still want peace. That desire for peace extends to Communist China. I refer you to statements of Ambassador Wu (General Wu Hsi-chuan, who led Peking's nine-member delegation to the United Nations). He said several times China hopes for peace and wants peace."

A reporter asked whether he still favoured Communist China's admission to the United Nations, Mr Lie replied: "I have not changed my mind about that question. He said he could answer this question only in general terms, 'but to give a statement on this today would not be right now that we have a special committee to discuss the question of China's admission and to make proposals.'"

Although he refused to discuss the Korean war in detail, he declared "The future of the United Nations does not depend on the outcome of anything going on in Korea. You can be sure the United Nations will survive. But it may be that some of the principles of the Charter will suffer. This is no time to appraise the worth of the United Nations. We should see the situation better when the present session of the General Assembly is over."

The Assembly is in recess subject to recall by its chairman.

Mr Lie announced he hoped to leave on Friday for a short Christmas holiday with his family in Norway. He said after the holiday he will visit Paris and London to make a decision on where next year's General Assembly session is to be held.

The 60-nation body voted last week to meet in Europe next September.

Of his reappointment he said that he has still to serve another year of his present term. He said: "I would have been happier if I had been able to go home." —United Press.

NOT A TRAP

Lake Success, Dec. 21.

Mr Naorollah Entezam, President of the General Assembly, has assured the Chinese Communist Government that the United Nations cease-fire proposal for Korea is not a "trap" as alleged by Mr Wu Hsi-chuan, Peking representative who left here on Tuesday for London on his way back to the Chinese capital.

In a telegram sent to Mr Chou En-lai, the Chinese Communist Foreign Minister, on behalf of

Uncertainty In World Politics

London, Dec. 21.

Uncertainty caused by two unknown factors dominates the scene of world politics in the last few weeks of 1950. One of these factors is the future Chinese intentions in Korea.

The other is the likely Soviet response to an agreement by the Western Powers to attend a meeting of the Council of Foreign Ministers with a broad agenda.

In the face of these two uncertainties, opinion among the big anti-Communist Governments is divided in its basic attitude, even if agreed on immediate policy.

In Europe, for instance, the Western Powers are all agreed that they should tell the Soviet Union that they are willing to agree to a four-power official level conference to try to work out an agenda for a meeting of the Foreign Ministers' Council. But they are less agreed on the basic analysis of the world situation which led them to make this move.

The French Government still nurse the hope that a fundamental world agreement might, after all, result from a fresh meeting with the Soviet Union if this could be brought about.

BRITISH SCEPTICISM

In Britain, though the general attitude is more sceptical, important political groups, both Labour and Conservative, hold the same view.

The United States Administration clearly believes that the prospect of a genuine understanding with Russia, which would end the division of Germany on terms which left the subsequent Government free from Communist pressure, is ruled out.

The Far East presents a similar problem. In the period in which the world waited for Communist China's reply to the appeal made by the bloc of Asian countries for a cease-fire, Britain and the United States were agreed, following top-level talks in Washington, to make a military stand south of the 38th Parallel and to try to end the conflict through negotiation.

But this agreement again masked a difference of approach similar to that which characterised the attitude of the powers to Russia.

IN THE DARK

Britain believed that the Korean conflict could and should be terminated by talks following a cease-fire and the creation of a buffer zone.

The United States was more doubtful, believing that even if the Chinese Government eventually indicated that it was willing to agree to a cease-fire, negotiations which raised the question of the status of Formosa would be bound to fail. In the lull which followed the Truman-Attlee talks in Washington and the re-establishment of a United Nations military line in Korea after a perilous retreat, the Western Powers were completely in the dark about the Chinese intentions.

The diplomatic initiative then rested with Peking and the "neutral" group in the United Nations.

In fact, there is no doubt that the two unknown factors, in East and West, of Chinese intentions and Soviet intentions, which face the Atlantic Powers with separate problems in Korea and Germany, are essentially one problem.

CHINA'S PROBLEM

One plausible explanation of the delay in an indication from Peking of any clear intention about the Korean campaign is the need for Russia and China to concert their policies. Viewed from the other side, the problem facing China of whether to drive to the sea in South Korea or attempt negotiations is similar to the problem facing the Soviet Union of whether to agree to a broad general conference on the whole future of Germany and Austria, and if so of whether to agree to it with the intention of making it a success.

Peking and Moscow, no less than the West, are faced, at the end of 1950 when Communist policy has brought the world nearer to a hot war than at any time since the end of World War II, with a critical policy decision.

They have, in fact, to decide how to make the next move in the cold war—round the conference table, through diplomatic channels or by the build-up of military positions in Eastern Europe and Korea.

The period of uncertainty gives no hint that either capital is thinking in terms of ending the cold war and so of eliminating in the New Year the danger of a world conflict. —Reuter.

Royal Tour ETA

London, Dec. 21.

Buckingham Palace announced tonight that the expected date of the King's arrival in Australia is March 1, 1952, and in New Zealand on May 6, 1952. —Reuter.

Adenauer's Price For Support

German Equality & A Security Pact

London, Dec. 21.

Dr Konrad Adenauer, the West German Chancellor, demanded last night equality with the West and a security pact as his terms for inclusion of West German troops in the European Army, the Bonn correspondent of the Daily Express said today.

The correspondent said that Dr Adenauer made the demand after a two-hour secret meeting last night with an American diplomatic adviser, Mr Samuel Reber.

He quoted important members of the West German Administration as amplifying the Chancellor's demand that Germany would insist on equality with the other Western nations as to the size of the German units and representation on General Dwight Eisenhower's staff and equal rights in economic affairs; the end of the occupation and occupation costs, to be replaced by a security treaty agreeing to the stationing of Allied troops in Germany; the reinforcement of Allied troops in Germany and an "Eisenhower Master Plan" to ensure that the Allies' counter-attack would liberate the 20 million Soviet Zone Germans and guarantee that the main clash would take place outside Germany.

CIVIL WAR FEAR

The correspondent said that West German political leaders were not prepared to take part in any plan which involved a civil war with Germans in the Soviet Zone or which meant that Germany would become a battlefield.

The Soviet Zone Berlin newspaper, Tagesspiegel, Rundschau said today that the Brussels conference was "a conspiracy against peace."

The paper said: "The resolutions are an alarm signal, particularly for the German people. The first result of their fulfilment would be to convert Germany into the battlefield of a third imperialist war."

In West Berlin, the decision to create German air units came as a complete surprise to Allied as well as German political observers.

Observers believed that the decision was intended to impress the Russians or to gladden the German hearts with the prospect of a new Luftwaffe, but papers representing all shades of German opinion in West Berlin are markedly unimpressed and take the common line that the first and only condition under which Western Germany can be asked to rearm is the grant of full sovereignty to the Federal Republic. —Reuter.

YUGOSLAV FEAR OF ATTACK

Belgrade, Dec. 21.

Major-General Djuro Loncaric, a member of Marshal Tito's Army Staff, said tonight that in present world situation Yugoslavia could not exclude the possibility of an attack.

General Loncaric accused the Bulgarians, Hungarians and Rumanians of keeping stronger armies than those permitted under the peace treaties. Bulgaria, he said, was maintaining an army of 160,000 men, while under the treaty it should not exceed 55,000 men. Rumania, instead of the permitted 138,000, had twice that number of men under arms, while the Hungarians, instead of 70,000, had 140,000 men.

Yugoslav industry was now supplying the Army, but if the security of the country required it, arms and equipment would be bought elsewhere.

Yugoslavs need not be afraid, he added, because today "the whole of peace-loving humanity would be on our side in the event of an aggression against us."

The General was speaking in the National Theatre on the ninth anniversary of the formation of the Yugoslav Army. Marshal Tito attended the performance. —Reuter.

British Envoy To Bangkok

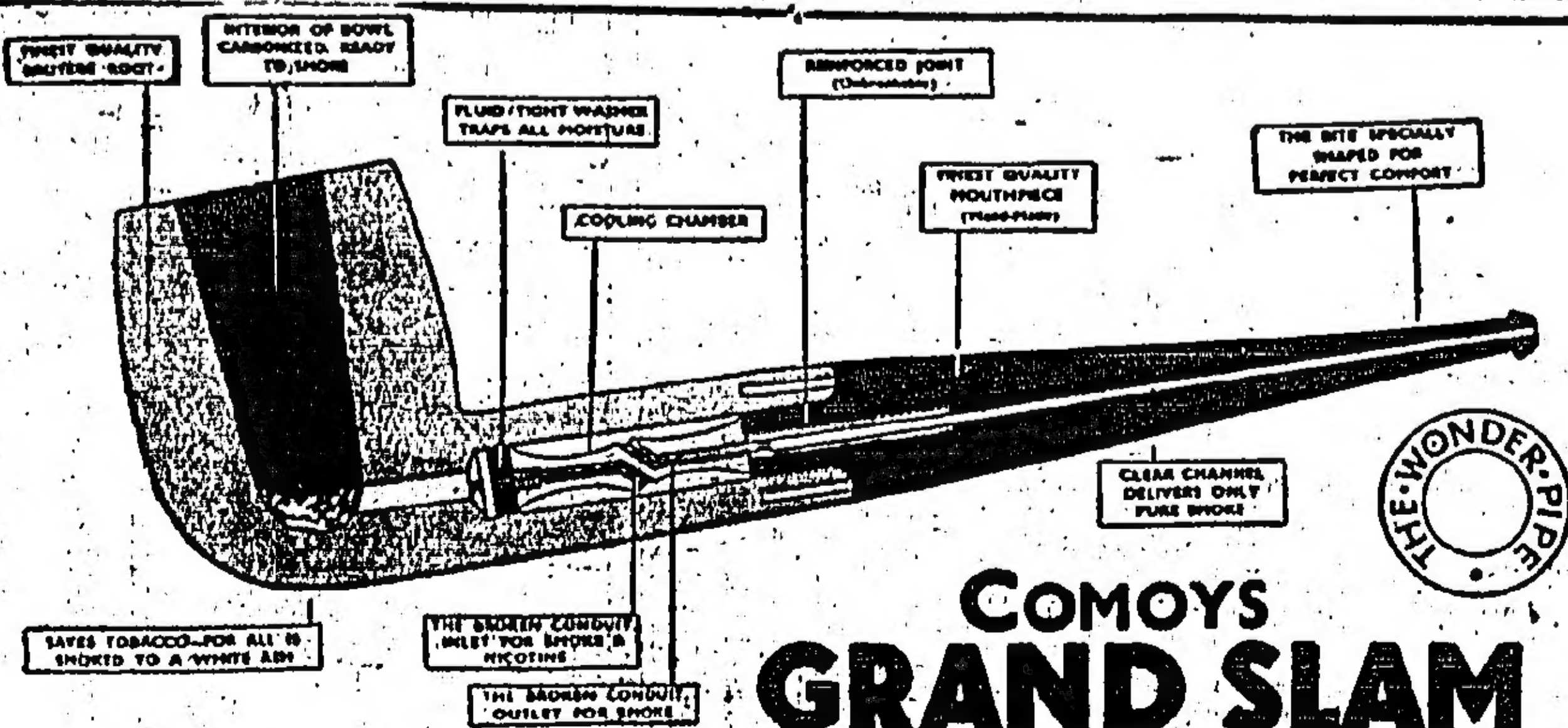
London, Dec. 21.

The Foreign Office tonight announced that Sir John Hall McGowan, the present Ambassador in Caracas, is to be the new Ambassador to Bangkok, succeeding Sir Geoffrey Thompson, who is to be Civilian Instructor at the Imperial Defence College. Sir Robert Urquhart, formerly Consul-General at Shanghai, will succeed Sir John McGowan at Caracas. —Reuter.

Round-Up In Rio

Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 21.

Police have arrested over 100 Communists during the past 12 hours in curbing Communist efforts to celebrate Marshal Stalin's birthday today. Police groups patrolled the city in vans. Despite the severe precaution, the Communists, posted some bills on walls and hung banners on telephone and electric wires, proclaiming the Soviet Premier's virtues. —Reuter.



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By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

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A SAVAGE STALLION! A DANGEROUS LOVE!
and a feud that would not die!

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SPECIAL NEW YEAR ATTRACTION



BOBBY DRISCOLL
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BEST CHILD ACTOR OF THE YEAR
"THE WINDOW" and "SO DEAR TO MY HEART"
SEE HIM IN HIS FINEST ROLE... **JIM HAWKINS**...
WALT DISNEY'S ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON'S
Treasure Island
in TECHNICOLOR

Cabinet Studies Economic Policy

London, Dec. 21.
The Prime Minister, Mr. Clement Attlee, and members of his Cabinet held a discussion today on British economic policy— which is likely to be considerably affected by the rearmament speed-up.
Before going to his country residence, Chequers, later today to spend Christmas there, Mr. Attlee planned to have a talk with the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Ernest Bevin, who returned this morning from his Atlantic Council and Western Union Consultative Council talks at Brussels.
The Cabinet may discuss the full industrial implications of its rearmament policy when it meets immediately after Christmas.
Women as well as men will be quickly brought under labour direction if any deterioration in the international situation dictates a further acceleration of the rearmament programme.—Reuter.

SUDDEN DEATH OF CARDINAL

Berlin, Dec. 21.
Cardinal Count Konrad von Preysing, Bishop of Berlin and the Soviet Zone, died of heart failure this afternoon. He was 70.
Appointed Bishop of Berlin in 1935 and created a Cardinal in 1946, Cardinal von Preysing became world famous during the second World War for his outspoken denunciation of Nazi methods and persecution of the Jews.
The Catholic Church newspaper in Berlin was banned during the war because of Cardinal von Preysing's anti-Nazi comments.
After the war, despite Communist pressure on religious groups in the Soviet Zone, he constantly proclaimed his intention to "defend to the end" the rights of Catholics in East Germany.
Last February he warned all Soviet Zone priests not to take part in the activities of the Communist-sponsored National Front Movement.—Reuter.

Envoy At Palace

London, Dec. 21.
Mr. Walter Sherman Gifford, the new United States Ambassador in London, today presented his credentials to the King. Mr. Gifford arrived in Britain last night on board the liner America.—Reuter.

Hungnam Force Retires To Smaller Perimeter

Tokyo, Dec. 21.

With over a hundred thousand Communist troops closing in from three sides, the hard-pressed United Nations garrison defending Hungnam, in North-East Korea, have now withdrawn into a tighter and more easily defensible perimeter, it was learned here tonight.

They had blown up the last bridge leading south from the encircled port and were reported to be battling to hold their lines with the aid of bombing and machine-gunning naval planes and the big guns of the Allied warships standing offshore.

General MacArthur announced today that the United Nations troops in North Korea, excluding South Koreans, suffered 12,975 battle casualties during the "reported 'disaster' period" of the great Chinese Communist counter-offensive—the 16 days from November 27 to December 12.

These figures included killed, wounded and missing.
Seven American divisions suffered 11,984 casualties and "other United Nations forces" 1,011 casualties.

Field commanders reported that the corresponding Communist losses were in the ratio of 10 to one, his communique added.

The effect of these Communist losses was "already noticeable in the perceptible slowdown of their current rate of advance."

The American Eighth Army's withdrawal in the North-West had not been dictated by these battle losses nor by the acceptance of defeat, General MacArthur said.

THE DISCREPANCY

The withdrawal was dictated by the "obvious discrepancy" between nine corps of 27 Chinese Communist divisions and four corps of 12 United Nations divisions, he added.

The forward echelon of nine corps represented only 20 per cent of Communist China's organized military manpower, with 15 to 25 additional divisions "known to be massed in a second echelon along the Yalu River and within Manchuria."

"Under such conditions the assumption of the defensive position of readiness and the tightening of frontages is an almost commonplace military manoeuvre."

Allied casualties were "not unusual" in comparison with those suffered in "similar situations in other wars." The total losses since June, over a period of five and a half months, had not even approximated the battle losses in certain comparable operations in World War II.

The United Nations Commander complained of the "persistent and speculative" unofficial casualty reports from Korea which gave "an artificial picture of 'disaster' to the Allied military operations." Giving details of the 12,975 casualties, General MacArthur's communique said that the American 2nd Division was the hardest hit with over 4,000 losses—mostly on the withdrawal from the Chongchon front.

BRIDGE BLOWN UP
Engineers of the 10th Corps blew up the 400-yard concrete bridge over the frozen Chongchon River after a day of bitter fighting against Communist troops crowding the snow-streaked hills surrounding Hungnam.

The bridge, the last main road link with the South, is only three miles from the city's centre.
General MacArthur's spokesman denied here today reports that the Chinese Communists had used gas grenades against the American 3rd Division holding one sector of the Hungnam perimeter.

Further scattered fighting between North and South Korean patrols took place again today in the North-West, where the Eighth Army just below the

38th Parallel holds the defence around Seoul, the Southern capital.—Reuter.

Wide Penal Reforms By South Koreans

Seoul, Dec. 21.

The South Korean Government, following United Nations representations, has agreed to wide penal reforms.

These include the remission on Dec. 23 of the death sentences except for the most serious crimes, the release of prisoners sentenced to 10 years in prison or less, special treatment for women and juvenile offenders and abolition of the present mass execution procedure.

The United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea tonight issued the following communique.

"The United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea has disapproved the Government of the Republic of Korea the executions which have recently been widely reported."

"The persons executed had been convicted by Korean civil and military courts for specific crimes defined by law, such as murder, arson and sabotage."

"The Republic of Korea Government has informed the Commission that it has decided to adopt the following measures in connection with persons covered by the relevant laws."

"(1)—The President, in accordance with his constitutional powers, will on Dec. 23 remit to periods of imprisonment all

death sentences except in cases of crimes of the most heinous nature.

"Those who have been sentenced to terms of 10 years or less will be released. All other sentences will be reviewed with a view to mitigating the punishment and special consideration will be given to women and juvenile offenders."

"The same principle will be applied to persons now awaiting trial and public prosecutors will be so instructed."

NEW PROCEDURE

"(2)—In future all executions will be carried out individually and not in groups of persons."

"Before an execution is carried out the sanity of the person concerned will be inquired and will be allowed to claim the body. In addition to the present normal procedure of having the Public Prosecutor and a doctor present at each execution, the prisoner will be permitted to see a clergyman of his choice and have him attend the execution if the prisoner desires it."

"(3)—A special board of review will be established to review all death sentences now or hereafter imposed before they are carried out."

"The Commission wishes to place on record its appreciation of the consideration given to its representations by the President and the Government of the Republic of Korea."—Reuter.

BRITISH ATTITUDE

London, Dec. 21.
The Foreign Office spokesman gave a further assurance today that Britain was using her influence to prevent mass political executions by the South Korean Government in Seoul.

He said: "It need hardly be said that the influence of His Majesty's Government will be used to prevent excesses which lower the South Koreans to the level of the Communist oppressors in the North."

He welcomed a statement by President Syngman Rhee, condemning such acts.

The British Government, it was understood, is receiving regular reports from the British Charge d'Affaires in Seoul, Mr. Alec Adams, on the whole question of atrocities and political executions.—Reuter.

Mr Bevin Mum

London, Dec. 21.
Mr Ernest Bevin, the Foreign Secretary, declined to comment on his talks in Brussels when he returned to London today.
"I do not think I should add anything to the communique," he declared.—Reuter.

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WILDEST AFRICA ADAPTED IN COLOR! **SAVAGE SPLENDOR** in TECHNICOLOR
Also: "SPOOK & SPEAKS"
Starring: LEON ERROL

SHOWING TO-DAY **QUEEN'S** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

It's the champagne of Musical! Brilliant in color by **TECHNICOLOR!**

THE TOAST OF NEW ORLEANS

M-G-M'S GAY NEW MUSICAL! STARRING **KATHRYN GRAYSON** **MARIO LANZA** **DAVID NIVEN**
A REX-COLUMBIA PICTURE

★ 5 SHOWS SUNDAY ★
Extra Performance "TOAST OF NEW ORLEANS" AT 11.30 A.M.
ADDED With This Show Only: LOCAL FOOTBALL NEWS!

TO-DAY **ALHAMBRA** AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.
ONLY AIR-CONDITIONED

M-G-M's love story with a thousand laughs! **DICK ALYSSON-POWELL**
THE REFORMER AND THE REDHEAD
IT'S THE TOP COMEDY OF 1951

OPENS! "The Toast of New Orleans" In Technicolor
TO-MORROW! Kathryn GRAYSON • Mario LANZA

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GRAND OPENING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

Born of a rebel yell... one man's daring... and a woman's fire!

Joseph Linda COTTEN-DARNELL
Jeff Cornel CHANDLER-WILDE

Two Flags West

Directed by ROBERT WISE • Produced by CASEY ROBINSON
Screen Play by CASEY ROBINSON • Based on a Story by Frank S. Nugent and Curtis Siodman

NO COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS AVAILABLE.

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XMAS HOLIDAY EXTRA SHOW AT 12.00 NOON

BROUGHT TO GLOWING LIFE!
The world's best-loved story... now Walt Disney's greatest since "Snow White"!

WALT DISNEY'S CINDERELLA

Color by **TECHNICOLOR**
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"BASKETBALL HEADLINES OF 1950"
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"PEASANT TAKES A WIFE"
Dialogue in Mandarin
NEXT CHANGE: AN U.S.S.R. SUPER PRODUCTION!
"THE SON OF A REGIMENT" In Mandarin Dialogue

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Order your wines NOW for Christmas

CHAMPAGNE		
Perrier Jouet, Extra Dry, 1943	\$21.50	Per Bottle
Piper Heidsieck, Brut Extra	\$22.00	"
Imperial Mousseux	\$10.00	"

SHERRY		
Duff Gordon's Sweet Golden	\$12.00	"
" " Fino Secco (Dry)	\$13.00	"
" " Amontillado Passado	\$13.00	"

PORT		
Ferreira's Superior Tawny	\$11.50	"
" " Three Crown	\$11.50	"

WHISKY		
Grant's Scotch	\$15.00	"
Four Roses	\$15.00	"
Mc Nairs	\$14.00	"
Special Rye	\$15.00	"

GIN		
John Collins	\$ 9.50	"

DINNER WINES		
Sauternes Calvet	\$10.00	"
Medoc Claret	\$12.00	"
St. Emilion Calvet	\$ 8.00	"
Burgundy Beaujolais	\$12.00	"

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SHOWING TO-DAY
THE FAMED PETTY GIRL COME TO LIFE
AMIDST COMEDY AND MUSIC!

THE GLAMOUR GIRL OF
ALL TIME STEPS FROM
MAGAZINE and CALENDAR
TO THE SCREEN!



GIRL OF THE YEAR
COLOUR BY **TECHNICOLOR**
starring **Robert CUMMINGS** and **Joan CAULFIELD**
with Elsa Lanchester - Melville Cooper
Introducing THE 12 GLAMOROUS CALENDAR GIRLS
A Columbia Picture
Screen Play by Hal Perlin - Music by Harold Arlen - Lyrics by John Mercer - Produced by RAY FIDELL - Directed by MERRY LEVY

★ SPECIAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE ★
at the **LEE**
TO-MORROW AND
SUNDAY
AT 12.00 NOON
Columbia's Musical
Extravaganza
"GIRL OF THE
YEAR"
In Technicolor
AT ORDINARY PRICES

at the **LIBERTY**
TO-MORROW
AT 12.30 P.M.
"GIRL OF THE
YEAR"
AT ORDINARY PRICES
SUNDAY AT 12.30 P.M.
Paramount Colour
Cartoons
AT REDUCED PRICES

ATOM 'GENERALS' GO TO SCHOOL

in a millionaire's park

by **Vivian Batchelor**



ON a secluded hillside at Sunningdale, Berks, stands a large country house which once echoed to the parties of the late Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen, millionaire racehorse owner.

Notices in the drive still warn motorists to "beware of blood-stock." The rose gardens, the swimming pool, the magnificent park, are still the same.

But the house serves a grimmer function.

It was bought by the Home Office last year for a sum of £50,000 from Miss Marjorie Cunliffe-Owen, who inherited it. It is now the Civil Defence Staff College.

To the college come men and women from all over the world who will be responsible for civilian defence if atom warfare breaks out.

Only a few students live in the college.

The rest live in a house two miles away which has been taken over by the Home Office.

Lectures are held in what used to be the drawing room, one of the largest rooms in the house, with french windows leading on to a terrace and an Adam fire-place.

Because high security is involved, every student is screened before being allowed to attend the lecture course.

Except for the yellow-and-blue Civil Defence flag flying from a white flagstaff outside the house and a modest notice at the entrance to the drive saying, "Civil Defence Staff College," there is nothing to indicate to the outsider that here is the core of our hope if atom bombs should fall.

There are no bangs and flashes and manoeuvres, no people running round in grotesque equipment while dealing with "mock" bombs.

Those who will be called upon to do this are being trained at other centres. At Sunningdale the "generals" are trained—those who must know how to make best use of trained civil defence workers and, above all, how to co-ordinate their districts and responsibilities with the over-all pattern which has been worked out at the college.

Grim figures given by experts are that if 10 atom bombs fell on Britain they would cause 500,000 casualties—half of them killed—and more than 1,000,000 homeless.

Major-general J. S. Lethbridge, the college commandant, says: "The public must understand that many steps to safeguard them can be, and are being, taken if atom warfare breaks out."

Home Office experts have reckoned the more dangers from atom bombs will be from blast, heat and fire. Major problems will be rehousing and organisation of a nation-wide medical service.

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London Sees Christmas Dinners On Show

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT)

London.

Now running at Earl's Court is one of Britain's most popular perennial Christmas festivities—the Smithfield Fatstock Show. And Londoners who, but for the distinguishing labels, would be unable to identify a single one of the many breeds on display, are nevertheless flocking eagerly to see the cream of British fatstock so conveniently concentrated under one roof.

The first show in this series was held as far back as 1793, in the reign of George III. Few of "Farmer George's" subjects would see much in common between the monstrous oxen of their time and the stocky, compact bullocks of today. However, while fashions in joints have altered, and new points bred into animals to meet the current tastes, quality of flesh has remained.

The 300 head of cattle, representing 14 different breeds, at this year's fixture, are testimony to the skill as feeders inherited by modern farmers from their robust Corinthian ancestors. Nor is this skill noticeable only in the cattle section. It is evident among the 150 hens and 22 assorted breeds of sheep, and among the 400 pigs of 10 various breeds.

With prizes to a total value of nearly £8,000 at stake, including the Show's premier award, the King's Perpetual Cup, it is small wonder that feeders from all parts of the country have taken such obvious pains to produce outstanding entries. The "proof of the pudding" will be given in the results of the carcass competition, for which some 50 beef, 102 mutton and 107 pork entries have been received, and for which prizes worth close on £300 will be distributed.

A stroll around the assembled phalanx of tractors, drills, harvesters, cultivators, ploughs and transport equipment, etc., on exhibition emphasises just how highly mechanised an industry modern farming has become. The tremendous swing from horses to horse-power is one of the most impressive agricultural developments of this century and the land has clearly been just as radically affected by the introduction of machinery as the manufacturing industries of the towns. Yet although oil products—both as fuels and lubricants and as fertilisers, weed-killers, etc.—have undoubtedly taken numerous headaches as well as backaches out of farming, need of the indispensable "know-how" remains as all-important as ever. And the exhibits now gracing Earl's Court are convincing proof that this vital "know-how" is continuing to wax in strength.

SIDE GLANCES

By **Galbraith**



"You got a pension plan?"

As Mighty In Its
Flaming Glory As
The West Itself!

HARRY SHERMAN
presents
AMERICAN EMPIRE
starring
RICHARD DIX • LEO CARRILLO
PRESTON FOSTER
Frances Gifford • Guinn Williams
Produced by
Released Two International Films Ltd.

Picture by **H. V. DREES**



Yellow and blue:
the CD flag.

Master Plan For Civil Defence

Washington, Dec. 21.

A master plan for civil defence, designed to prepare the United States to deal with the dangers and problems of atomic attack, was approved by the House of Representatives yesterday and sent to the Senate.

The legislation establishes a Federal Civil Defence Administration to direct a preparedness programme expected to cost \$3,100 million over a three-year period.—Reuter.

COMING TO THE **KING'S**

17 Hankow Road, Kowloon.

— SHOWING TO-DAY —
AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

IT'S A HOWL!
IT'S A ROAR!
IT'S A SCREAM!

America's favorite funnyman... up to their necks in hot water in Darkest Laff-ricat!

ABBY COSTELLO
Africa Screams

CLYDE BEATTY
FRANK BUCK
MAX and BUDDY BAER

WOMEN WITHOUT THEIR MEN...
As the Men say...
THEIR WOMEN!
DARRELL F. ZANUCK
THREE CAME HOME
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
— NEXT CHANGE —
Cecil B. DeMille's
"Northwest Mounted Police"
In Technicolor

Six hours a day in the lecture room: short courses of instruction at the Civil Defence Staff College last week, the full course lasts five. The students are town clerks, health officers, chief constables, ARP and fire officers, members of the WVS.



Millionaire racehorse owner Sir Hugo Cunliffe-Owen once lived here. Now, the country house on a Berkshire hillside holds the brains of Britain's Civil Defence.—London Express Service.

FERD'NAND

Toying with Dad

By **Mik**



A British Crossword Puzzle

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8						
		9	10			
11				12		
		13	14	15		
16	17	18				
19				20	21	
		22	23			
24				25		
26						

ACROSS

3 Over-indulged
8 Commotion
9 Relicent
11 Place of retirement
12 Spoken
13 Hinder
18 Enchantress
19 Frolic
22 Contrite
24 Entrusted
25 Close
26 Scatter

DOWN

1 Stem
4 Themselves
5 Careered
6 Carried
7 Odes
9 Down
10 Down
11 Down
12 Down
13 Down
14 Down
15 Down
16 Down
17 Down
18 Down
19 Down
20 Down
21 Down
22 Down
23 Down
24 Down
25 Down
26 Down

THURSDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Refrains, 2. Opine, 3. Careered, 4. Carried, 5. Odes, 6. Carried, 7. Odes, 8. Careered, 9. Down, 10. Down, 11. Down, 12. Down, 13. Down, 14. Down, 15. Down, 16. Down, 17. Down, 18. Down, 19. Down, 20. Down, 21. Down, 22. Down, 23. Down, 24. Down, 25. Down, 26. Down.

The Older Woman's Complexion Enemy

By HELEN FOLLETT

DURING the teen-age period, the complexion is at its loveliest. Its bloom may continue well through the twenties, but after that a woman must "look a little out" else things may happen to confuse and sadden her. One thing is sure, appearance will not improve with the years. The chief danger is in the skin going dry. Sebaceous glands are less active, possibly because women don't get as much outdoor exercise as they should or because, fearing overweight, they cut down on fats on which the glands thrive. That means that there should be a nightly creaming with at least five minutes of brisk friction to keep the blood streams humming along.

Right Friction

Few women realise what wonderful benefits come through friction. Many fear that they will demolish tissues that are already weakening. That may happen if the flesh is rolled between the fingers or pushed up under the eyes. Brisk tapping and slapping stimulates and effective, as is the free use of cold water now and then.

There is no sense in seeking short cuts or chasing beauty rainbows. Rouge, lipstick, eye shadows are grand friends, nice to play with, but they get in their most effective lines when the skin itself is in a healthy condition, smooth, white, firm and of fine texture. Women who enjoy splendid health are likely to have good complexions, since the skin can be affected by digestive disturbances, by loss of sleep, lack of fresh air and general boredom.

The woman who has no special aim in life, feels that she is of no use to herself or to anybody else, may develop a grey complexion. Her eyes will be dull, her step lagging. So it is that the lives we lead have much to do with appearance.

Nutrition is important. The diet should be varied so one consumes all the various food elements, vitamins and mineral salts that are necessary for well being.

To relieve dry skin, use a good lubricating cream daily. One that combines a rich mixture of rare and exclusive oils is especially recommended.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' MAGAZINE

Little Punch Was Mischievous

—He Made Snippets Out of Paper—

By MAX TRELL

"YES," Mr Punch was saying to Knarf and Hand, the Shadows with the turned-about names, "when I was a boy (and that was quite a long time ago) I was one of the best—or one of the worst—mischievous-makers that anyone has ever known. Now please don't misunderstand me," he added hurriedly. "I'm not boasting about being a mischief-maker...I don't think it's good to be a mischief-maker. I don't think any boy or girl should be a mischief-maker. But I was."

Mr Punch paused to catch his breath. For he had said a good many words in a few seconds and had hardly given himself a chance to breathe. Meanwhile Knarf and Hand were both urging him to tell them what particular kind of mischief he had usually made when he was a boy.

"Well," he answered, "my favourite piece of mischief was to make snippets out of sheets of paper."

"What are snippets, Mr Punch?" asked Knarf.

Bits of Paper

"Snippets, my boy, are bits of paper. You make them with scissors. You keep snipping the paper smaller and smaller until the floor is covered with them. They're the hardest things in the world to pick up. They get in cracks. They settle down in the deepest part of a carpet. Anyone who makes snippets is a dreadful and horrible mischief-maker."

"But you made them!" said Hand.

Mr Punch nodded sadly. "Yes, dear, I did. But my mother soon cured me of ever making snippets again."

"How did she do that, Mr Punch?"

"My mother was very smart. She cured me in a very simple way. She just made me pick them up, one by one."

Knarf and Hand laughed. Mr Punch joined them. Then he said: "After giving up snippet-making, I thought up other kinds of interesting mischief. For instance I would turn drawers in bureaus and desks upside down."

"Why?" Knarf and Hand asked together.

"So that everything would fall out whenever anyone opened them! Oh, what an awful thing that was! And then I used to crawl into things and hide. Once I crawled into the electric toaster."

"But Mr Punch!" Hand exclaimed. "You must have been very small to have been able to do that!"

"I was small—very, very small."



Punch making snippets.

"And what happened after you did in the electric toaster?"

"I got toasted," replied Mr Punch. "Oh, yes, I learned what folks really meant when they said 'as warm as toast.' He shook his head. "Being that warm may be all right for toast, but I didn't like it a bit. But I got what was coming to me," he added. "Anyone who is foolish enough to hide in a toaster deserves to get toasted. Then there was the day when I stole the soap-bubbles."

Knarf and Hand were eager to know about Mr Punch's soap-bubble mischief.

On Back Steps

"This is what happened, my dears. One pleasant afternoon the little girl who lived next door was sitting on the back steps of her house blowing bubbles. They were quite beautiful, with their sides glistening and sparkling in the sunshine as they floated out of the pipe. I decided to do a very mischievous thing. The breeze was blowing the bubbles into my back-yard. I knew they belonged to the little girl. I knew they were her bubbles and didn't belong to me. But as they floated past I snatched them and stuck them into my pocket!"

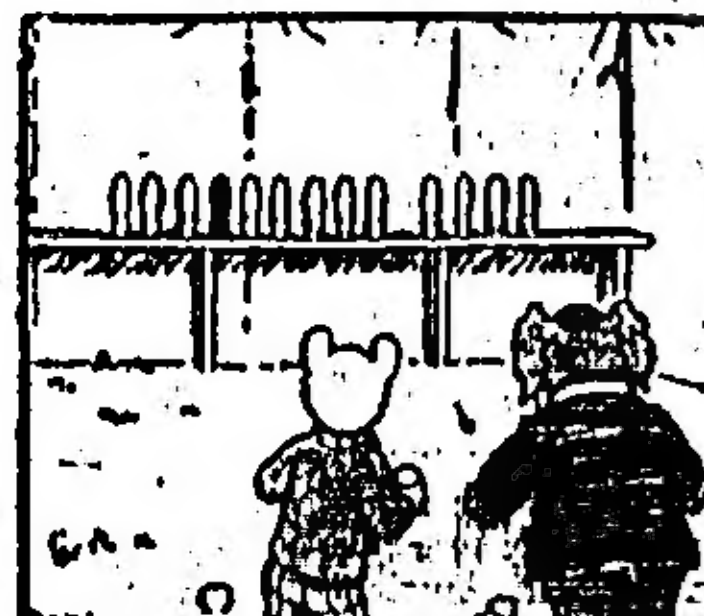
"But—but—" started Hand. "Mr Punch went right on. 'Soon I had fifty of them—then a hundred of them—then two hundred! And all in my own pocket.'"

"But—" said Hand again. "I ran upstairs with them—with all those wonderful glistening and sparkling soap-bubbles that weren't even mine! And when I got upstairs I reached into my pocket to take them all out...and what did I find?"

"Just a little bit of water!" shouted Hand. "That's what I was trying to tell you before, Mr Punch!"

Mr Punch sighed. "That cured me of all mischief-making! From then on I was the best-behaved boy that any mother ever had!"

Rupert's Autumn Primrose—7



Rupert determined to try for the special prize, and taking the bull by the horns, very bravely, he thought. "Oh, stand there, you've trodden down one of the black daisies," cried Edward. "That was a fluke," laughs Rupert. "I was just going to the other one! The second, not this one!"



For my last try," murmurs the little bee. Taking great care he sees that his daisy is very bright and down goes the other black daisy. "Here goes the daisy," cries Edward, and the Gipsy woman starts in astonishment. "I never saw a daisy like that!" she says. "No one has done that with a daisy!"

WOMANSENSE



When it comes to carving (the turkey)

By Ida Bailey Allen

"WHEN Christmas comes most homemakers are at 'C'!"

The Chef laid down his rolling pins. "You mean to say they are travelling?"

"What I mean is company, cooking and carving—three C's—the three problems that beset most homemakers giving a real Christmas dinner."

"But, Madame—"

"Don't misunderstand, Chef. We welcome and look forward to company at Christmas dinner. But since less than five percent of our homemakers have household help, they don't have time to enjoy their guests. Usually, after a hurried greeting, the homemaker spends most of her time in the kitchen, or hopping up and down serving dinner. Many a hostess suffers an attack of nerves or ends the day with bad headache. And when it comes to carving, that is usually a serious and grave ordeal, not only for the carver, but for the onlooker."

PLEASURE TO CARVE

"But, Madame, it is a pleasure to carve a nice turkey!"

"Yes, it is for you, Chef; but you're an expert. And besides, all you do is cook the dinner. You don't have to be the host as well, and also wait on the table."

"Oh, la la! Madame is in a mood this morning."

I laughed. "These are common complaints I hear from many homemakers. Now they're out of my system, let's see how the problems can be solved."

"As the first step I would insist that the company be on time and sit down promptly at table. A good dinner cannot wait," declared the Chef. "To be sure this is done, I would suggest they be invited half an hour early, which will take care of late comers, and allow time for gay greetings, and to unbuckle the youngsters, and to view the presents. As for the hostess enjoying her company,

that's a matter of good commonsense management!"

PLAN IN ADVANCE

"Proper planning not only for the day itself, but well in advance, will solve the problem," I agreed. "The house should be cleaned, table linen pressed, silver polished and the best dishes washed ready to use early in the week. Supplies for the dinner should be in the house not later than the preceding morning. The turkey should be cleaned and dressed, and dessert, and as much of the dinner food as possible should be prepared. Insist on a reasonably early Christmas morning breakfast, and get the family to tidy the rooms while you start the turkey to roast and set the table."

"Plan to have the meal all cooked when the guests arrive. Turkey covered and kept warm in the oven; vegetables in double boilers; gravy and soup in sauce pans ready to reheat; the salad, relishes and hors d'oeuvres in serving dishes chilling in the refrigerator. Plan to serve family style at the table as far as possible. Apportion one person to clear the table between courses while you bring in the food, and ask that person to scrape, rinse and stack the dishes for each course—this cuts the dish washing problem and leaves the working space clear in the kitchen. And don't plan to serve any foods that need last minute preparation. Then any hostess can really enjoy her own Christmas dinner."

"About the carving," said the Chef. "If the man of the house is not an expert, the turkey can be carved in advance."

"But Chef, everybody likes to carve that golden brown turkey. It's one of the pleasures of Christmas."

CARVE IN KITCHEN

"Ah, oui Madame, it is the piece de resistance! So I would

Your Sewing Scrapbook

by Mary Brooks Picken

Mandarin Hat With Matching Belt—Ball Fringed Or Not

MAKE this of nylon velvet, of tweed, flannel, broadcloth or felt. You need less than 1 yd. Chalk Out and Cut: Buy 1 yd. of 36" or 42" fabric. Take all 1" dinner or pie plate and chalk out a circle. Mark a 3" "piece of pie," as dotted lines show. Measure belt the width you want and length you need.

Band for Hat

Measure band for hat 25" long and 2 3/4" wide at ends, tapered to 2 1/4" at centre. Cut a piece of crinoline, also lining, same as this band and circle.

Making the Hat: Stitch dart in circle on wrong side. Cut away excess fabric in dart and press seam open. Do the same to lining circle.

Place wrong sides of circles together and stitch 1/4" from edge. Place crinoline on wrong side of band and stitch together 1/4" from edge.

Right Sides Together

Place right side of lining to right side of band. Stitch along bottom edge in a 1/4" seam. Press seam open. Join centre back seam. Place this seam exactly at seam in the crown. Stitch together, using a 1/4" seam.

Keep lining of band free. Press seam open, then sell the lining down on inside seam for a neat finish.

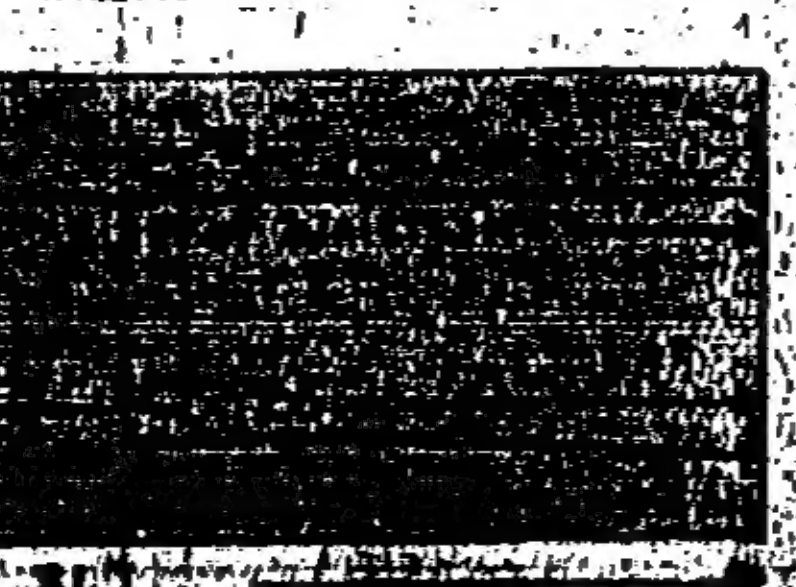
Apply Ball Fringe: Hand-sew ball fringe over the top seam all

way around. Make a neat joining at centre back seam. Sew one ball to top of seam in the crown, and the hat will be finished.

Making the Belt: Cut the lining 1" narrower than belt. Place right sides of belt and lining together. Seam sides and one end with 1/4" seam.

Leave other end open for turning right-side out. Turn; close open end.

Sew 3 large hooks on one end matching eyes opposite to make a neat, secure closing. Stitch ball fringe at top of belt if long-waisted or at bottom if short-waisted and in middle if average.



Evening Elegance



Slipper satin dinner dress.

By VERA WINSTON

NAVY blue slipper satin is used for a simple sheath-like dress that is really chic, effective and well-bred. The diagonal strap terminates in a little collar-like band at the neck, edged with a rhinestone and baguette fringe for a neat touch of glitser. Seaming moulds the bodice from under the bust to the hipline which is lightly padded. The slim straight skirt has a kick-pleat and is slit in back.

Paris Says: Flat Tiers, Round Hips

Paris. Mongin keeps the pencil slim line in 25 new models, but rounds hips of dresses, by drapes concealing pockets, also skirt, peplums rounded out at sides by curlique pleats. Flat diagonal tiers are another note including a pretty black worsted dress with wrap-over tiered skirt.

Fabric seams lined with fur accompany both coats and dresses; one combined black monkey with green tweed.

Chinese influence is seen in greatcoats of bright coloured fleeces; Egyptian influence reflected in draped fronts of evening dresses.

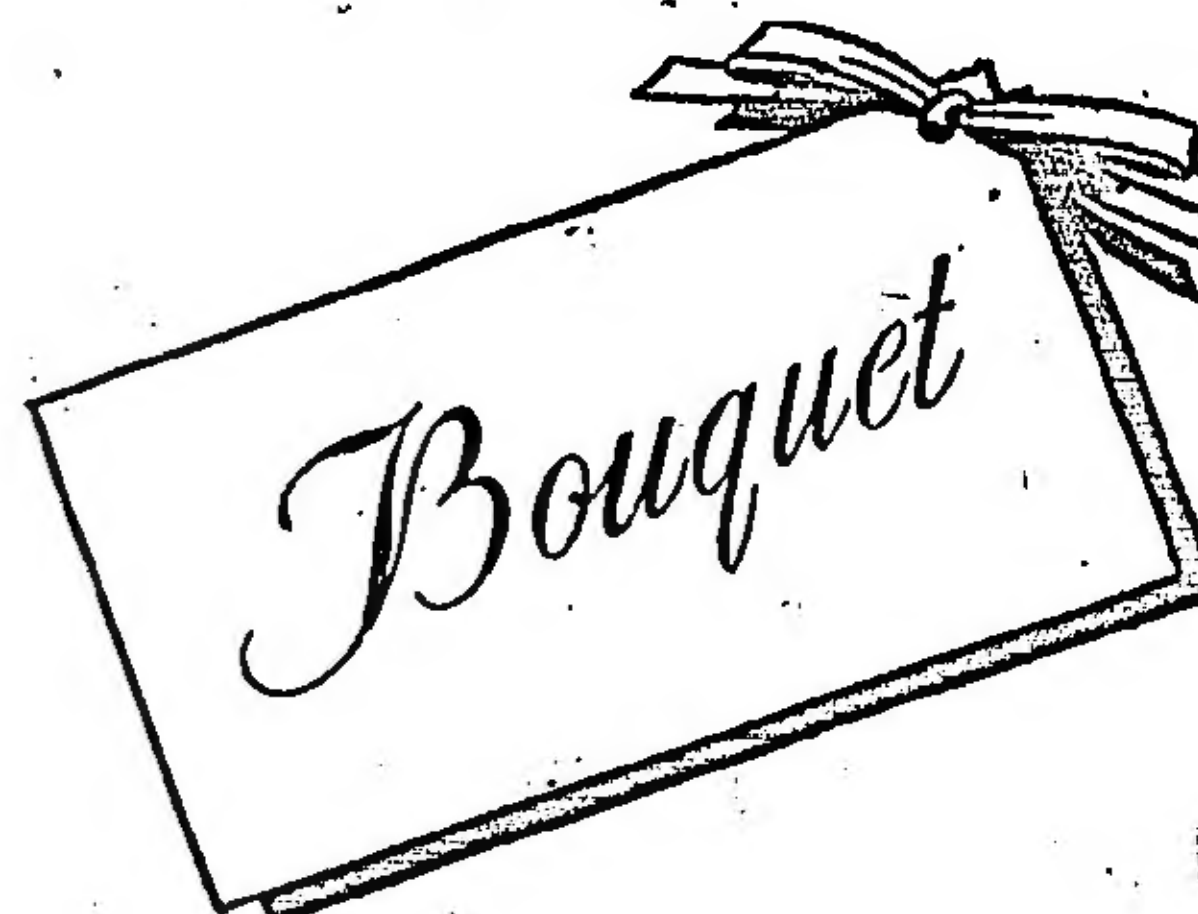
Fine worsted of baratheu type, and gray flannels register for daytime. Some rayon ottoman; also, fairs and taffets for afternoon.

Black predominates but there are the usual striking colour combinations as a red coat with a black dress, or yellow coat with violet dress.

Evening colours highlight plain pastels and stripes.

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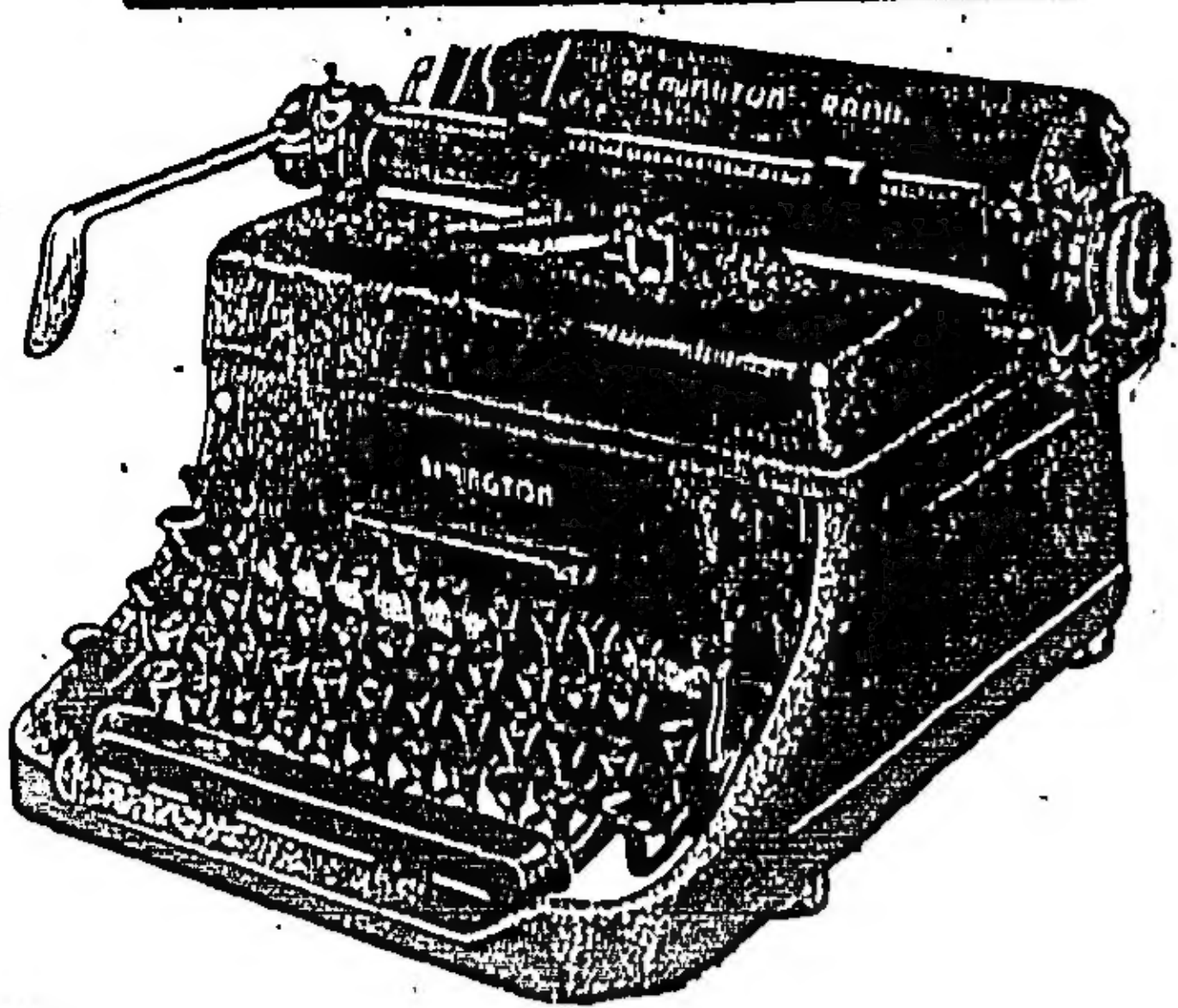
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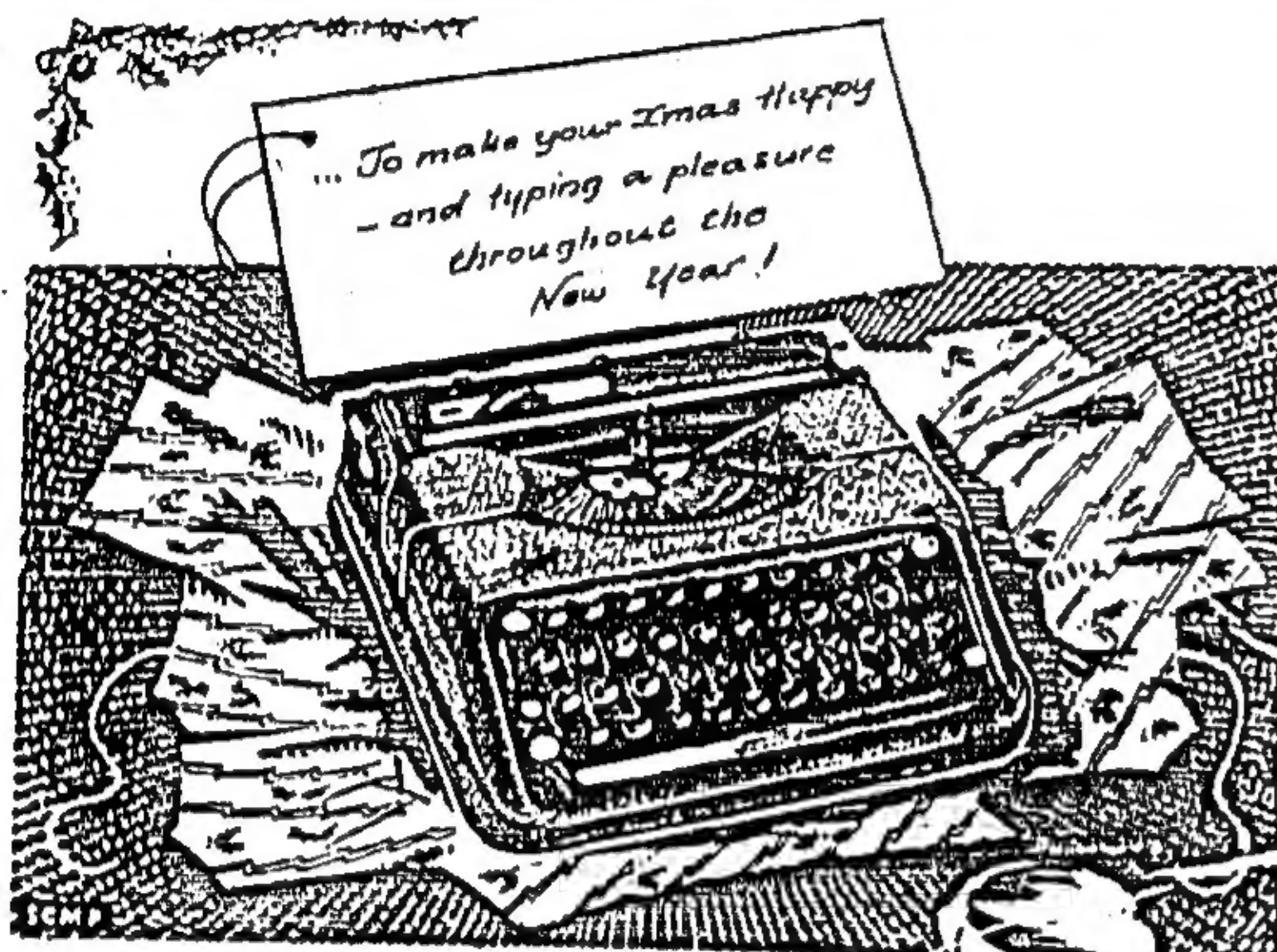


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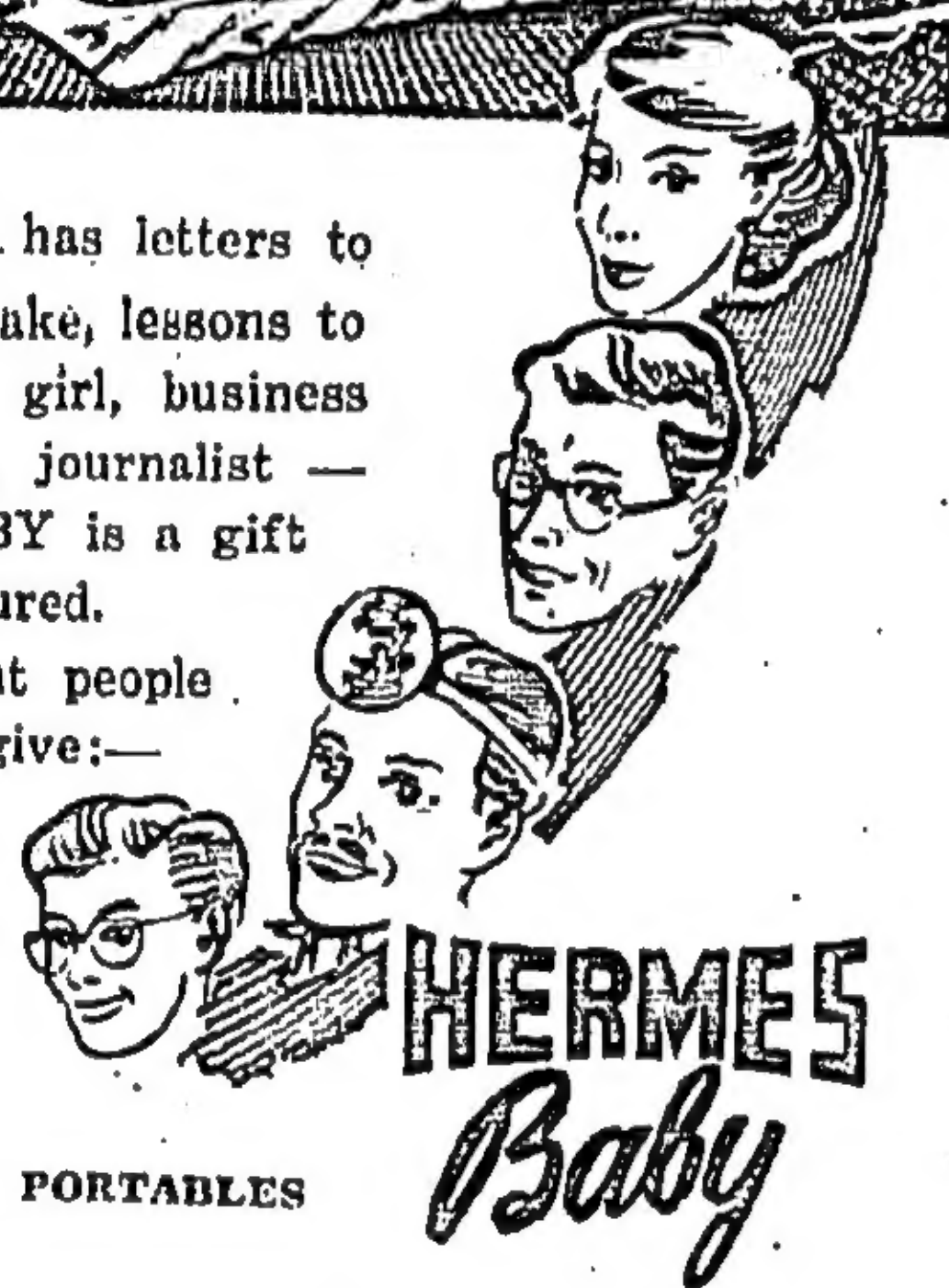
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SHORT STORY by BERNARD J. FARMER

Some People Like Ghosts

CENTURIES-OLD Danbury Castle was up for sale; and, among other privileges, visitors to inspect had the opportunity for a chat with the caretaker who was by no means averse from having half-a-crown, or even sixpence, slipped into his hand.

Somebody asked about ghosts and the caretaker was cautious. Some people like ghosts. Others object to them. Finding that opinion was on the whole favourable, he said: "Ever since William the Conqueror slept in the Norman tower—or maybe it was Henry the Eighth—this place has been full of ghosts. Why, I've often spoken myself with Lady Jane Grey that was Henry the Eighth's third wife. A very nice lady I found her. Once she showed me where someone had dropped a gold sovereign. A hard-working man like me can always do with a bit of extra money."

A voice pointed out that the caretaker was mixing his history and that Lady Jane Grey was not Henry the Eighth's third wife.

"How do you know, sir?" said the caretaker. "Were you there when King Henry was alive?"

"Thank you, sir," said the caretaker. "As if the critic had admitted he was right. 'And talking about ghosts reminds me of a very curious thing that happened when Mr Porson was owner here. It was Christmas time and the castle was full of guests. I was second footman then. Henry—no relation to Henry the Eighth (this to the critic)—was first footman."

"He was a man I never liked. He is dead now, poor fellow, and I don't want to speak ill of the dead. I will only say that he was the kind of man who would rob a beggar woman and then try to find her son and rob him too. In all the tips he got, he never gave me a penny."

"Well, it was Major Blaker who started the curious business. He bet Mr Peebles, another sporting gentleman of the party, that he wouldn't sit up in the Norman tower on Christmas Eve when a poor man who had had his head cut off in the Wars of the Roses was supposed to walk."

"Was he fighting on the side

of Joan of Arc?" said the critic sarcastically.

The caretaker took no notice. "Mr Peebles agreed to do so; and the stakes were ten pounds a side. Mr Peebles to do the sitting from midnight till dawn. A good many gentlemen laughed and said Mr Peebles would see nothing. But some of them knew nothing about history, only what they thought they knew."

A fine ghost

The critic remained silent. "Well," continued the caretaker, "after dinner the major sent for me in the gun-room. He hummed and hawed and then asked me if I would like to earn five pounds."

"Yes, sir," I said. "Good," said the major, "then I think I can show you a way. You'd make a fine ghost. William. And as you'd make such a fine ghost I think you had better be one for tonight. It seems a pity for Mr Peebles to sit in a nasty draughty tower and see nothing."

"You mean for me to dress up and frighten him, sir?" I said.

"Not too much, William," he said. "Perhaps one groan. That and your truly horrifying appearance will be enough."

"Well, I have always been considered rather a handsome man; and I thought that the major's eyesight wasn't all that it should be. But I give you my word that when, at a quarter to twelve, the major had finished making me up, in the old house-keeper's room that wasn't in use then, I could hardly bear to look at myself in the glass. The major had pillaged the laundry-room. I wore somebody's night-dress which reached down to my ankles; and over my head the major pulled a white stocking, so that I didn't appear to have a face at all."

The head

"You should be carrying your head," said the major. And from a small pillow and some grease-paint he made a head which seemed to be all dripping with blood. I gave me the shivers to hold it.

"Can you see through that stocking?" said the major.

"Not very well, sir," I said.

"And I think—"

"Fine," said the major. "You won't have to do much seeing. Mr Peebles will do that. Now give him time to settle down, then up you go."

"Well, gentlemen, I waited till the house was quiet, then I crept along the stone passages

and up the stone stairs to the Norman tower. I began to think about the real ghost and hoped I wouldn't meet it. I knew which of us would be the most frightened. However, I saw nothing. The door of the tower-room was half open. A lamp was burning on a table. And by the light of it, I saw Mr Peebles in an armchair, huddled in his overcoat with rugs over his knees. His head was bent over a book, but I think he was asleep.

"I let out a groan. He woke, looked round, then jumped from his chair."

ARTIE'S HEADLINE



"I keep asking the missus, where can I get a turkey for Christmas?"

"The ghost!" he said.

"I was going to fade gently from his sight. 'Stop,' he said. 'You look almost human.' He came close and suddenly hit me in the chest. I fell back, but managed to say nothing."

"More and more extraordinary," said Mr Peebles. "It's a solid ghost. I wonder if I can set it on fire?" He felt in his pocket for a box of matches.

"This was too much. 'I'm not a ghost, sir,' I said. 'I'm William the second footman.'"

"Take that stocking off your face," said Mr Peebles. "Now then, when I had obeyed, 'who put you up to this?' Major Blaker?"

"Yes, sir," I said.

"And how much has he given you?"

"Five pounds, sir," I said. "Right," said Mr Peebles. "I suppose you want to keep it. And if I report you to Sirke the butler you certainly won't. So—down you go and haunt Major Blaker. He's sleeping in the tapestry-room. And this time

be a real ghost. Don't let your shoes show. In fact don't show yourself at all. Just open the major's door and give a weird moan. Try one now."

"Of course I had to do it. The major's five pounds was in my trousers' pocket and Sirke the butler was a stiff 'un. If I were reported to him he wouldn't think being a ghost was part of a second footman's duties."

"There's one thing more," said Mr Peebles, as I prepared to leave, taking my head with me. "If you see the real ghost, give it my compliments."

Moaning noise

"Well, gentlemen, about five minutes later I stood outside the tapestry-room, which was in the east wing. I heard a sort of moaning noise, and, thinking it was the major talking in his sleep, I opened the door, put in my head (the real one), and moaned too."

"What's that?" said the major.

"It was pitch dark. I moaned twice more, then thinking I had earned my five pounds, I was going to withdraw when something cold and clammy touched my hand. I yelled and dropped my head."

"Stay where you are or I'll shoot," said the major. "I've got a loaded revolver here."

"It's William, sir," I said desperately. I was hunting about for my head and couldn't find it."

"I heard the major feeling for matches. There were only candles in the bedrooms then. 'Someone has taken your matches,' he said at last. 'Stand still, William, and tell me what you are doing here. I told you to haunt Mr Peebles. Have you done it?'"

A real ghost

"Yes, sir," I said, "but he wasn't very frightened and he's still there."

"Then go to bed," said the major testily. "What do you mean by yelling in my room?"

"Again the cold something touched me and I nearly let out another yell. 'There's a real ghost in here, sir,' I said. 'I can feel its icy hand.'"

"Stuff and nonsense," said the major. So, as I couldn't find my head, I left him with it and the real ghost; and I hoped he liked it."

"Next morning Henry sent for me. There was a nasty gleam in his eye, and in his

THE LAST BILL OF A MAN WHO DIED IN A SMALL HOTEL

In a small hotel on the left bank of the Seine, writers and scholars gathered recently in memory of a man who died there 50 years ago.

MONTGOMERY HYDE

Ulster Unionist MP, here clears up some misunderstandings about one of the most controversial figures in literature.

The truth about WILDE

THE final act in the Oscar Wilde tragedy, which took place on November 30, 1900, in a room overlooking the tiny courtyard on the first floor of the Hotel d'Alsace in Paris, caused little comment in either the English or the French Press when it occurred.

Wilde was only 46 when he died, and the circumstances of his death have been widely misunderstood. At the time the impression gained belief that he was neglected by his friends and passed his last days in sordid and penurious surroundings. This impression is false.

CHAMPAGNE

THOUGH Wilde was continually short of money towards the end of his life, his friends did not desert him. On

the contrary, he had excellent medical attention, and wanted for nothing during his final illness. Nor did he lack drugs to relieve his suffering. He was given as much champagne as he could drink, until it was forbidden by the doctor towards the end. Indeed, as he himself said at the time, "I am dying beyond my means."

And there was truth in the jest. Special food was sent in from a near-by restaurant besides the meals provided by the hotel. He had, too, the services of the British Embassy doctor, whose name was Tucker, as well as two specialists and a nurse.

It is true that the Hotel d'Alsace was not the kind of luxury establishment that Wilde would have liked to stay in. It was small, but, like many similar hotels in Montparnasse, it was comfortable and clean.

Wilde's last hotel bill, the original of which is in my possession and which is reproduced here, was rendered two days after his death. It was eventually settled by his friend Robert Ross, although the hotel

patron had to wait for nearly two years before the total amount of Wilde's indebtedness to him was discharged. As will be seen from this document, Wilde was registered in the hotel as "Mr Melmoth." He had adopted this name from the title of a novel, Sebastian Melmoth, written by a great-uncle, the reason being, as he put it, "to prevent postmen" having his.

TURNED OUT

SOME time previously Wilde had been turned out of another hotel, because he could not pay his bill there. The proprietor of the Hotel d'Alsace, Jean Dupoirrier, with whom he had once stayed, met him by chance in the street. This charitable man, on discovering that Wilde was homeless, took him in and paid what was owing so as to recover his luggage from the other hotel. Later on, when he was taken ill, the kind M. Dupoirrier bought him little luxuries, and even medicines, out of his own pocket.

Wilde was in good health throughout the summer of 1900, when he made expeditions to Italy and Switzerland with friends, as well as frequent visits to the International Exhibition, which was held in Paris that year. The first sign of trouble came in September, when he complained first of a headache and then of earache.

HE LAUGHED

ON October 10 an ear specialist performed an operation, which seemed successful. The patient stayed in bed for a fortnight. He then got up and went out for a drive in the Bois de Boulogne with Robert Ross and another friend, Reginald Turner. But Dr Tucker was not satisfied. By this time Wilde's general condition, in his view, was aggravated by Wilde's partiality for absinthe.

Wilde did not realise how serious his condition was. He merely laughed at Ross's remonstrances and said he could never outlive the century as the English people would not stand it.

On November 25 he complained of giddiness and remained in bed. The same day his mind began to wander, and next morning he became delirious. A brain specialist was called in, but he could do nothing except prescribe morphine and ice packs. Wilde had developed meningitis. "My throat is a limekiln," he said in one of his last lucid moments, "my brain is a furnace and my nerves a coil of angryadders."

LAST RITES

IN response to an urgent telegram from Turner, who scarcely left his friend's side throughout that week, Ross hurried back from the south. By the time he arrived, on the 29th, Wilde could no longer speak, but by signs he made known that he would like a priest. One of the English Passionists, Father Cuthbert Dunne, duly arrived and administered the last rites of the Roman Church, into whose communion he received the dying man.

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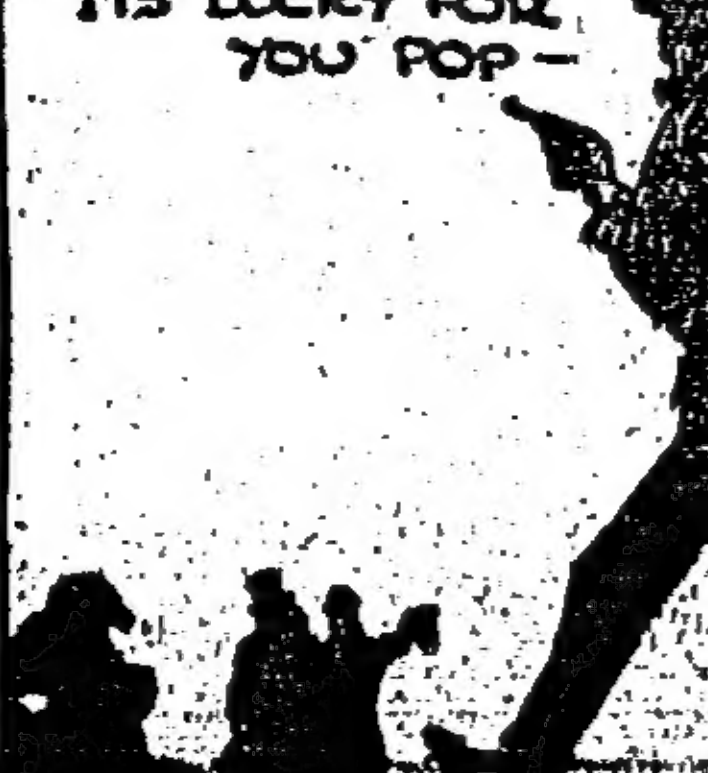
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MORE SERIOUS NATURE!



A NEW FORCE—THE MAN IN BLACK—ENTERS WORLD POLITICS

HIS build is chunky. His face could not be called yellow. It has the aged, tough look of good English saddle leather.

The eyes gleam brightly. On his chin is an ugly scar. His jet black hair bristles over the ears. It imparts to the hard, determined face a belligerent, explosive quality. And when the top delegate of Red China, General Wu Hsiu-chuan, begins to speak in the Security Council chamber the explosive character of the man emerges in full force.

General Wu's is the voice of the New China. In it one senses the guiding fact of Wu's life, that unseen behind him, never far from his mind, stand rank on rank of bayonets of the great horde China has unleashed. And that behind them are countless battalions more, also wearing the challenging Red Star, also perhaps poised to hurl themselves into the new crusade, also talking a language harsh and sibilant to Western ears and not unlike the one Wu now employs at Uno.

Wu's voice is said by Lake Success interpreters to be a countryman's voice—educated, but still essentially having nothing to do with the Shanghai Bund or the silken drawing rooms of the gracious old China.

Gone are the days when China's spokesmen were dignified old gentlemen with wispy beards, pince-nez over wise old faces and gently folded hands.

There is no diffident bow now. In its place the icy glare, the whiplash expletive, the table-thumping demand.

STARTLED

IF Wu had travelled across the world to impress upon its startled non-Communist citizens that a new China is on the march, he couldn't have succeeded better than he has in his first fortnight at Lake Success.

The delegates do not yet quite know what to make of him. But in a tone composed in part of reluctant admiration they concede "at

ALOOF

SINCE then the Lake Success scene has been largely dominated by the bitter tongue of General Wu.

Britain's Sir Gladwyn Jebb has made friendly advances. India's Sir Benegal Rau has had almost to beg before Wu would consent even to talk with him in private.

Secretary-General Trygve Lie has taken Wu to see the sights from the top of Uno's new headquarters in New York. Wu made the appropriate remarks of minimum politeness—no more.

Unbending, tight-lipped, he is the one man who does not even become human in the delegates lounge, that Uno base where quarrels are usually forgotten.

Not Wu. He remains always aloof. Volatile and violent as he may be in debate, once he steps into the lounge he assumes the impassive mask that in the old

GENERAL WU

by Frederick COOK

HE STORMS. HE SCOLDS. HE PUZZLES THE STATESMEN. A PEN PICTURE OF RED CHINA'S SPOKESMAN WHO HAS JUST LEFT LAKE SUCCESS TO RETURN TO PEKING.

days was considered the hall mark of the inscrutable East. His smiles he reserves for two men—Vyshinsky and Malik. And even towards them he isn't noticeably warm.

He even manages to ignore the bulk of two New York detectives detailed to guard him. One stands always behind his chair, the other walks with him wherever he may go—even to wash his hands.

Wu will pose for pictures stonily like a resentful child told to say "Ah" for the doctor. Then he will wave the cameramen away angrily.

Once he broke the unwritten rules of UNO's debating halls by publicly scolding the official interpreter in parade-ground tones for some slip in the simultaneous translation.

Nobody at Lake Success knows much about Wu yet. The sort of man he is depends largely on who is reporting. He is abrupt and aggressive. He is polite and friendly. He is amiable and combative and cold.

In debate certain peculiarities have been noted. His left leg twitches. When he becomes excited he folds his arms tightly and begins to rock slowly from side to side as though to some dimly heard marching song.

THEY FLAP

By Western standards his trousers are wide—almost bell-bottoms. They flap as he walks with jerky steps.

His suits and ties are black. Since he got here he has acquired a Western style briefcase. He is known to be interested in American drug stores, but nobody knows what he buys there, if anything.

Wu is said to be in his early forties. It is known he was born at Wuchang, in Hupoh, not far from Hankow, and attended a high school there. A Communist teacher is said to have given him his first indoctrination. He "completed his education" in Russia. By 1931 he was back in China, a master of guerrilla warfare.

During the long campaigns against Chiang Kai-shek and the Japanese he rose step by step to deputy chief of staff with the Third Army Corps.

On the day the West remembers as V. J. Day, Wu was chief

of staff to General Lin Biao in the north-west military command.

He still held that rank when Mao Tse-tung took him to Moscow for the long talks from which sprang the Sino-Russian treaty.

Lake Success believes this is Wu's first visit to America. The measure of the man's mystery may be found in the fact that even this minor detail is subject to reservation: because, quite simply, nobody knows for sure.

All Lake Success does know for sure is that there is a new force at work. (World Copyright Reserved—London Express Service.)



General Wu Hsiu-chuan (right) with some members of the Peking delegation of nine leaving their plane on arrival in New York.

MAN WHO TOOK LASKI'S JOB ATTACKS THE COMMUNISTS

At the London School of Economics, a new professor occupies the chair of political science formerly held by Left Wing propagandist Harold Laski. His name: Michael Oakeshott. In this article he examines a new book which gives an American's answer to the question: Can we halt Russia without war?



STALIN'S FOUR WEAK POINTS

by MICHAEL OAKESHOTT

TO be clear-sighted in one's attitude to Communism is difficult alike for the believer and for the opponent.

The believer adheres to a theory and a political programme, the one often obscure except to the eye of faith, the other dynamic but suicidal, except for the few who may come out on top; and in spite of the constant efforts of acute thinkers, the theory and the programme are always on the point of falling apart.

The opponent, on the other hand, if he is to be clear-sighted, needs to know exactly what he is opposing; and this is difficult for an Englishman or an American, though it is not at all difficult for an enslaved Czech or a Pole.

It is easier for us to be either hysterical about Communism, or (like the BBC) to be ridiculously naive.

Mr James Burnham, a distinguished American writer on politics, has written a book, which, if it does nothing else, should help us to understand the precise threat to our way of life which is comprehensively indicated in the word "Communism."

SUBTERFUGE

UP to about 1939 it was possible to become and be a Communist in this country from a variety of motives, none of them entirely foolish or deplorable.

The Russian Revolution, like the French, could appear as the dawn of a glad day. And in the time of Hitler's rise or the Spanish Civil War one might join the party out of the generous impulse to side with the down-trodden; though many who did so were quickly repulsed by the crooked thinking and subterfuge which comprised its theory and practice.

This situation belongs to the past.

The "intellectual" or the "emotional" Communist continues to exist, but what was once generosity has degenerated

into a kind of fanaticism. The Coming Defeat of Communism by James Burnham, (Cape, 12s. 6d.).

Not even the Eskimos rub noses now

MOST travellers would tell you that the happiest people in the world today are the Eskimos.

In "Eskimo Summer" Douglas Leechman, "Canadian archaeologist," tells of the Eskimos he got during a few months in Northern Labrador.

There is the Eskimo woman. Not much glamour here, in the grunting life of the Arctic.

And yet, despite her voluminous and shapeless mass of clothing, she seems feminine enough.

At one time Leechman attended the Eskimo dances, the

tion for it of a political ideology of his own.

Mr Burnham does not take this view. "Democracy" for him is a matter of degree. And we do not have to be confident that we possess the best possible institutions in order to oppose Russian Communism, all we need to know is that Russian Communism is a threat to much of what we value supremely.

Consequently, our objective must be precisely to remove that menace, and to remove it without a war.

And since the menace must remain so long as the present oligarchy is in power in Russia, our aim must be to assist in overthrowing that oligarchy by working upon the weaknesses of the regime.

The present Russian Empire, though strong, suffers from four principal weaknesses.

The great masses of the Russian people are themselves the mentally and physically enslaved victims of their government; no one of the satellite peoples composing the empire is "reliable"; the Russian government must sustain a rhythm of conquest or confess itself defeated, and there is always the liability to the sort of defection now known as Titoism.

The Communists who are significant are those who comprise this oligarchy and its agents all over the world and (in those places which are subject to the immediate pressure of Russian armed power) those who from fear or an eye to the main chance wish to be beforehand in their allegiance to their supposed future masters.

THE TYRANTS

TO join the party is now to side with the tyrants.

In short, "Communism" is a menace because it represents Russian imperialism.

And one does not need to be hysterical, the victim of a scare or to be heedless of other threats, in order to see this as a significant threat to what we regard as a civilised way of living.

In recent years several writers have come forward to advise the government of the U.S.A. on its policy relation to Russia, and certainly Mr Burnham is more level-headed than most.

His criticism of present American policy is that it is purely defensive and that it lacks precision.

Great energy is now being displayed in military preparations to avoid defeat in a war with Russia, but he thinks that less is being done than might be done to defeat Russian imperialism designs without a war.

There is the Voice of America and there is the Marshall Plan, but the precise objectives of the opponents of Russian imperialism are not clearly thought out, and the realistic and most economical means are not being made use of.

There are some people (mostly Americans) who see the objective as the establishment of what they call a world democratic order; the only defeat of Russian Communism they recognise is the substituti-

LISTEN TO HIM!

THE significance of his book does not, however, lie in its assessment of the future intentions of Russian policy, but in its exploration of the most economical and most effective methods of defeating manifest Russian imperialist activities.

Some people (but without much justification) will think that he exaggerates the menace, but what makes him a writer worth listening to is his great knowledge of the theory and practice of Communism and the fact that he cannot be mistaken for a mere spokesman of American imperialism.

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SHE IS YOUNG, RICH
AND BEAUTIFUL

SOME people are born under a lucky star. The Hon. Patricia Lawson, the new Lady Mayoress of the City of London, is certainly one of them.

For she has youth, beauty and riches. Her husband, Mr Denys Lawson, is one of the City's most successful financiers, well able to afford the £20,000 from his own pocket that 12 months as Lord Mayor is likely to cost him.

At 31 she is the youngest Lady Mayoress on record. From the plump schoolgirl who was a bride at 17, she has developed into a slender handsome woman.

At the Guild of Freeman's dinner at Guildhall, Sir Harold Webbs spoke of her as "the legendary fairy princess, dear to the hearts of the people," and he warned the Lord Mayor: "As first citizen of the first city of the world, you have a serious rival for the affections of the country."

Mrs Lawson (dressed by Norman Hartnell) has been the guest of the King and Queen at Buckingham Palace; the guest of Queen Juliana at Claridge; and (in a superb velvet and fox fur ensemble) hostess to the royal visitors at Guildhall.

The Mansion House does not add itself to domesticity. The Lord Mayor's private apartments consist of four rooms only.

Now Mrs Lawson is the mother of three children. Two of them—Clay, aged 13, and Melanie, aged 10, are at a boarding school. They see their mother during holidays at the family country home at Biddenden, Kent. Her youngest child, John, is six, lives with his mother at Biddenden and his mother's second husband, who is a

by VIVIEN BATCHELOR

the Horsham and Crawley Hunt, riding side-saddle, in black habit, stock and silk hat.

Her accomplishments are limited and dignified. She has studied art and paints well. You will always see her at the private views and new art shows. She reads a good deal, mainly biographies and books on art.

As her appearance proclaims, she has all the feminine understanding of clothes. If she had not married a wealthy man when she was barely out of the schoolroom, but had had to earn a living, she could have done so as a mannequin. Five feet eight inches tall, slenderly curved, her dressmakers find her as easy to fit as their own models.

One of her best features are her hands. They are long and slender, with the whiteness accentuated by tinted nail varnish, but there is nothing delicate about them. They are the strong hands of the housewife and reveal a capability not always apparent in her face.

During the war those hands controlled the stiff, heavy wheels of new ambulances, often for hours at a time and for journeys of hundreds of miles. She worked as a FANY and her job was to deliver the ambulances to hospitals in all parts of the country. They are never seen stained with tobacco (for she does not smoke) or reddened with house-



THE lucky Mrs Lawson: picture of the Guildhall dinner

garden at Balcombe, she never does any gardening. A better-than-average pianist, she has already tried out the piano in the Mansion House drawing-room.

When they were first married she and her husband had a magnificent model railway which took up a whole room. They spent hours playing with it. Now that interest has gone; Mrs Lawson today prefers flying to trains—a preference not shared by her husband, who refuses to fly.

"So when we travel we often meet at our destination," she says.

London's new Lady Mayoress is London-born. She is the younger daughter of the first Lord Strathcarron and was christened in St Columba's in Port Street according to the rites of the Church of Scotland. Her husband was 30 when they met and fell in love at a dinner party. A few weeks later they

● JACOBÝ ON BRIDGE

**See If You Can Spot
The Right Play**

BY OSWALD JACOBY

IT was no surprise to
when George Raft v

INSTRUCTION TOO

One of the earliest snakes and ladders boards has the yawning mouth of every snake labelled with some shocking vice. "De-generacy" shows two Etou-jacketed boys smoking.

On Square No 78, labelled "Robbery," a boy is stealing apples. Inevitably he is run-legged the whole length of a scale to Square No. 65, where a gamekeeper threatens him with a whip.

Another relic of days when little boys did not demand something that fired live ammunition is "The New Game of Human

that elegant science," music; and another set of cards giving "the astonishing number of Twenty-one Thousand Nine Hundred and Fifty-Two different portraits."

By re-shuffling parts of the cards in this "physiognomical apparatus," the player is afforded a very curious and almost inexhaustible fund of Lavaterian experiments."

For those who are out of Training in Instructive Recreations, Lavaterian is derived from Lavater, Johann Kaspar, 1741-1801, a Swiss Protestant clergyman and writer on physiognomy and religion.

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18. The lady has much to attract. 10/
20. Regulation. (A)
24. May start an ovation. (H)
Solution of yesterday's puzzle: Across
1. Spokesman; 2. Rally; 3. Tail; 10.
Whirl; 14. Envy; 15. Turin; 16. Tail;
17. Head; 18. Pupil; 19. Arise; 20. Two-
factor make (Gail Jann)
PINKIE
You are s
the "maime
known nove
the same au

the national garment worn
ancient Romans?

East would then lead another diamond, and South would up the king at once. West would set up one diamond trick for West but one

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ROYAL INTEROCEAN LINES

SINGAPORE JAVA PORTS and MACASSAR	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"NIEUW HOLLAND"	22nd Dec.	27th Dec.
"TJIBADANE"	22nd Dec.	1st Jan. '51
"TABMAN"	25th Dec.	8th Jan. '51
"TJIBALENGKA"	6th Jan. '51	14th Jan. '51
"VAN HEUTSZ"	7th Jan. '51	

* Only to Singapore, Penang & B. Dell.

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA and SOUTH AMERICA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"RUYS"	22nd Dec.	10th Jan. '51
"BOISSEVAIN"	19th Jan. '51	9th Mar. '51
"TJIPANAS"	25th Jan. '51	14th Feb. '51
"TJIBADAR"	1st Feb. '51	

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"RUYS"	8th Jan. '51	25th Dec.
"TJIPANAS"	12th Jan. '51	28th Jan. '51
"BOISSEVAIN"	7th Mar. '51	21st Jan. '51

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EUROPE via MANILA and MALAYA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"LANGLESSCOT"	24th Dec.	24th Dec.
"MARIEKERK"	11th Jan. '51	11th Jan. '51
"MELISBERG"	Mid Jan. '51	10th Feb. '51

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European Ports.

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"LANGLESSCOT"	22nd Dec.	
"MARIEKERK"	12th Jan. '51	
"MELISBERG"	6th Feb. '51	Mid Jan. '51

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2201	2201



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S.S. "FLYING CLOUD"	New York via Manila 1st week of Jan.	Tsingtao, Taku Bar, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama, San Francisco, Los Angeles, New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston via Panama Canal, 1st week of January.

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Wall Street Just Avoids A Slump

New York, Dec. 21. A sparkling advance by utilities today kept the stock market out of a slump by a very narrow margin.

Utilities were up fractions to more than two points with buying demand sprinkled liberally throughout the group.

Rails, on the other hand, suffered a setback. Other groups drifting lower included steels, motors, metals, oils, airlines and some chemicals.

Radio television, distillers, rubbers and gold mines showed individual strength. Transfers totaled 2,090,000 shares. Five hundred and twenty-two issues advanced and 430 declined. Among gainers were People's Gas, Houston Light and Power, Niagara, Mohawk Power, Consolidated Edison, Pepsi-Cola, United Cigar, Paramount Pictures, Columbia Gas, Armour and Company.

Dow Jones Averages:
Stocks 85.76
20 Industrials 230.43
15 Rails 77.35
10 Utilities 39.93
Associated Press.

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Agents.
Hongkong, 15th December, 1950.

Economic Outlook For India: Optimism Keynote

Calcutta, Dec. 21.

Optimism about the economic stability of India was the keynote of the address delivered by Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, the Indian Finance Minister, at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers of Commerce.

He said, "India is at the crossroads of her destiny, and I have no doubt that she will take the right road."

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET

The volume of business on the Stock Exchange this morning was valued at \$80,100. The half day's business and noon closing prices were as follows—

SHARES BUYERS SELLERS SALES			
HSK Bank	1220	20 @ 1225	15 @ 1235
Union	000		
DOCKERS, ETC.	00		
Shai Dock	134	1000 @ 3.15	600 @ 3.15
LAND, ETC.	010 0.50		
HK Hotel	115		
Electric	45.00 bid		
UTILITIES			
C. Light (N)	24		
Stores, ETC.	45.00 bid		
Dairy	11		
Watson	1001	1000 @ 20	
Rawlinson	20		
COTTONS			
Ewo	2.70		

Advance In NY Rubber

New York, 21. Rubber futures closed today unchanged to 300 points higher, with sales of 10 contracts. Prices closed today as follows—
Spot rubber (in cents) 53-54
February 51 1/2-52 1/2
March 50 1/2-51 1/2
April/June 47-47 1/2
July/September 43 1/4 nominal
October/December 40 1/2
—United Press.

LONDON MARKET

London, Dec. 21. Prices in the rubber futures market here closed today as follows—
No. 1 rubber (in cents) 53-54
February 51 1/2-52 1/2
March 50 1/2-51 1/2
April/June 47-47 1/2
July/September 43 1/4 nominal
October/December 40 1/2
—United Press.

London Tin Market

London, Dec. 21. The tin price came down with a rush this morning. Turnover was 40 tons, including five tons for spot.
Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows—
Spot tin, buyers 1260
Spot tin, sellers 1215
Business done at 1210
Three-months tin, buyers 1270
Three-months tin, sellers 1260
Business done at 1255-1260
Settlement 1215
—United Press.

Plugging Gap In European Trade

Bonn, Dec. 21. The Allied High Commission and the West German Government are holding talks in Frankfurt to plug the drain of exports of strategic materials to Eastern Europe, an Allied official said here today.
The talks were understood to centre on the adoption of a new list of strategic materials, much simpler than the complicated "Schedules A and B" which the European Co-operation Administration has attempted to enforce.
Among the more difficult exports to control were those which went first to Sweden, Holland or Switzerland before being sent to Eastern Europe, Reuters.

Offers Of Copra

New York, Dec. 21. Sellers continued to offer copra for nearby shipment at \$225 per short ton, C.I.F. the Pacific Coast. The level failed to uncover buying interest. In coconut oil, nearby shipment remained unchanged at 17 1/2 cents a pound asked, F.O.B. mills.—United Press.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates—
Sterling note (per £) 15.50
U.S. dollars (per \$1) 0.025
Indonesian dollars (per 100) 4.30
Siam licals (per 100) 30.50
Singapore dollars (per 100) 17.25
FIC piastres (per 100) 10.25

HK Dollar In US

San Francisco, Dec. 21. Foreign exchange:

"Surveying the Indian economic scene, I am heartened by the signs of stability that I can discern through the welter of immediate difficulties. These, especially in the matter of food, admittedly are serious, but with careful management they should not be insurmountable if the people face the situation with cool heads and stout hearts."

Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, who was replying to an address of Sir Paul Benthall, president of the Chambers, covered the major aspects of Indian economic policy, and said "We in the Government have a lively realization of the importance of maintaining law and order and of creating economic conditions conducive to inducing the production of wealth."

Referring to Indo-Pakistan trade, Sir Chintaman Deshmukh said that no efforts had been lacking on their part to arrive at a suitable solution. All that they desired was the par value of the Pakistani rupee to be fixed as the result of objective study free from all political predilections.

On the jute industry, he said: "The Government is fully conscious of the importance of avoiding any hastily conceived measures which might adversely affect the long-term interests of the industry." Referring to State trading in jute he said that the Government was fully aware of the complexities of that expedient and its social and economic complications. He could only assure them that no action would be taken without full consideration of all aspects of the question. He added that as well as the technical assistance under the co-operative economic development plan evolved at the recent London conference, India was likely to receive technical aid under President Truman's Point Four programme.

Reference to deteriorating discipline among industrial labour, resulting in a fall in the productive capacity of the worker, was made by Sir Paul Benthall in his presidential address, and he said that without discipline in the factories there could be no hope of industrial progress in India, and capital, both Indian and foreign, would remain shy of investment in Indian industry.

Grains In Chicago

Chicago, Dec. 21. Prices in the grain futures market here closed today as follows—
Wheat—price per bushel.
Spot 2.44
December 2.43-2.45
March (1951) 2.43-2.44
May 2.43-2.44
July 2.43-2.44
Corn.
Spot 1.74 1/2
December 1.73-1.74
March (1951) 1.70-1.71
July 1.68-1.69
Rye.
December 1.29
May (1951) 1.70 1/2
Oats.
December 95 1/2
March (1951) 94 1/2
New York flour—per 200 lb. sack \$13.20.—United Press.

Record Pig Crop In America

Washington, Dec. 21. A record postwar pig crop of 63,500,000 head was forecast by the U.S. Agriculture Department today. This crop will provide a nation's pork supply next autumn and winter. While a percentage larger than the previous crop, the indicated production may not be big enough to satisfy increased civilian and military demands for meat under the defence programme. Many food officials think it will be necessary to place meats under price control and rationing next summer.—Associated Press.

German Metals For America

Frankfurt, Dec. 21. Marshall Plan funds will be used to exploit 20,000,000 tons of deposit of lead and zinc in Western Germany, ECA officials announced here today. Recovery of the lead will be in zinc and lead of commercial quantity to the United States. The metals are vital strategic items for the United States armament effort. The ECA approved a grant of 2,400,000

Two-Sided Market In NY Cotton PRICE FREEZING SPECULATION

New York, Dec. 21.

Cotton futures became more of a two-sided affair, but trading was quiet as brokers became more imbued with the holiday spirit.

Reversing Wednesday's action, old crop months moved higher, while new crop positions weakened. Experts looked upon the action as an adjustment following the recent erratic changes.

While on practically all hands it was agreed that the voluntary price freezing request needed clarification, some quarters felt that it did not apply to raw cotton or cotton futures. That theory caused some replacement buying by the trade and speculators in nearby positions. Deferred months felt the impact of liquidation and hedge selling.

The E.C.A. overnight announced a new cotton purchase credit of \$300,000 to French North Africa. Algeria will get 40,000 of the total, with the remainder going to Morocco.

The market opened up 10 to 20 points. It closed 24 higher to 60 points lower. Prices closed today as follows—
Spot 42.85
March (1951) 42.83-42.84
May 42.81-42.84
July 42.79-42.82
October 42.77-42.80
December 42.75-42.78
March (1952) 42.73-42.76
May 42.71-42.74
—United Press.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET	CLOSING RATE
Spot	42.85
March (1951)	42.73-42.75
May	42.71-42.73
July	42.69-42.71
October	42.67-42.69
December	42.65-42.67
March (1952)	42.63-42.65
May	42.61-42.63
—United Press.	

FIXING OF US WAGES DEMANDED

Washington, Dec. 21. The Wage Stabilisation Board today unanimously recommended that the Government stabilise wages in the auto industry. The recommendation, covering some 1,000,000 auto workers, will be placed officially before Mr Alan Valentine, the Economic Stabiliser, and he indicated it would be issued soon. He already had a rough draft of the order.

Mr Valentine testified on the meat price situation before the Congressional economic watchdog committee. Reporters had first understood him to say he was drafting orders putting price controls on meat, but he said later that he had been misunderstood. No such order was being drawn up and he issued the following statement: "We are having conferences with representatives of the meat industry to work with them to see how meat prices can be kept down."—United Press.

New York Sugar Closes Higher

New York, Dec. 21. Domestic sugar futures No. 6 closed one to four higher.
March 6.70 bid
May 6.70
July 6.70
September 6.70
World sugar No. 4 closed four to eight higher.
January 5.54 nominal
March 5.54 nominal
May 5.49-50
July 5.50
September 5.50
December 5.10 nominal
March 5.07 nominal
Raw sugar spot 5.37 nominal
—Associated Press.

Bank of England Statement

London, Dec. 21. The Bank of England statement for the week ending Dec. 20 reads as follows:
Notes in circulation 1,351,022,000
Sterling 1,104,000
Public deposits 394,331,000
Private deposits 340,111,000
Other securities 2,932,000
Receipts 25,429,000
Bank ratio 0.2
—United Press.

NY Pepper Futures

New York, Dec. 21. Black pepper futures closed today nominally unchanged with no sales reported. The spot market ruled firmer in tone, although actual trading was on the quiet side. The impending Christmas holidays and confusion over the price freeze combined to slow activity. Prices closed today as follows—
December 1.00 nominal
January (1951) 1.23 nominal
February 1.23 nominal
March 1.23 nominal
—United Press.

NEW YORK BANK QUOTATIONS

New York, Dec. 21. Closing bank quotations: bid asked
Bank of America 20 1/2 21 1/2
Chase National 20 1/2 21 1/2
National City 20 1/2 21 1/2
—Associated Press.

New York Exchanges

New York, Dec. 21. Closing foreign exchange:

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18 Pedder Street, Tel. 80311.

INDO-CHINA S.N. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO			
S.S. "WINGBANG"	Keelung	Noon	24th Dec.
S.S. "HANGBANG"	Sandakan	Noon	27th Dec.
S.S. "TAKBANG"	Straits & Calcutta		2nd Jan.
S.S. "EBANG"	Japan		3rd Jan.
S.S. "CHUNBANG"	Tientsin		14th Jan.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading for MADRAS & PONDICHERRY via Singapore and for KUDAT, JESSELTON, LABUAN, TAWAU, LAHAD DATU & SEMPORNA via Sandakan.

ARRIVALS FROM

S.S. "TAKBANG"	Tientsin	29th Jan.
S.S. "WINGBANG"	Keelung	30th Dec.
S.S. "EBANG"	Calcutta & Singapore	31st Dec.

ARRIVALS FROM

S.S. "BALUCHISTAN"	Japan	12th Jan.
S.S. "HINDUSTAN"	Japan	10th Jan.
S.S. "EASTERN SAGA"	Australian Ports	28th Jan.

SAILINGS TO

S.S. "BALUCHISTAN"	Fromante, Hobart, Adelaide & Melbourne	13th Jan.
S.S. "HINDUSTAN"	Manila and Las (both subject to Indemnity) thence Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne & Hobart	20th Jan.
S.S. "EASTERN SAGA"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Kobe & Yokohama	1st Feb.

*Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to Tasmania, New Zealand and Pacific Island Ports.

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SCHEDULED SAILINGS TO U.K. AND CONTINENT

S.S. "BRECONSHIRE"	Loads at Holt's Wharf 25th December; Sails 27th December for Straits, Colombo, Aden, Suez, port Said, Genoa, London, Rotterdam/Antwerp, Hamburg and Antwerp. Due London 1st February.
S.S. "GLENNAR"	Loads 6th January, sails 8th January for Straits, Colombo, Aden, Suez, Port Said, London, Antwerp, Rotterdam/Antwerp, Hamburg. Due London 14th February.

(Carriers option to proceed via other ports to load/discharge cargo)

SCHEDULED ARRIVALS FROM LONDON

S.S. "GLENNAR"	Leave London	Due H.K.
S.S. "RADNORSHIRE"	Sailed	28th Dec.
S.S. "Pembroke"	Sailed	10th Jan.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE

S.S. "Pembroke"	Sailed	20th Jan.
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(All outward vessels accept cargo for Japan)

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ARRIVALS FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC PORTS

PRINCE LINE LTD.

ARRIVALS FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC PORTS

S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE"	Sails N.Y.	Sails S.F.	Due H.K.
m.v. "EASTERN PRINCE"	Sailed	Sailed	14th Jan.

EAST COAST, CANADA & U.S.A. via SUEZ

S.S. "EASTERN PRINCE"	Loads 14th Jan. for Manila, Philippines, Java, Saigon and Siam subject to Indemnity, Straits, Colombo, Halifax, Boston and New York.
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S.S. "PACIFIC TRANSPORT"	Sails S.F.	Due H.K. In Port
TO KORE, NAGOYA, SHIMIDZU, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, & LOS ANGELES		
S.S. "PACIFIC TRANSPORT" .	Sails H.K. Noon 22nd Dec.	Due S.F. 19th Jan.

TO KOBE, NAGOYA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO, & LOS ANGELES

S.S. "PACIFIC TRANSPORT"	Sails H.K. Due S.F.
S.S. "PACIFIC TRANSPORT"	Noon 22nd Dec. 19th Jan.

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S.S. "WAR HAWK"	28th Dec. 1950

DIRECT FOR NEW YORK, BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA VIA JAPAN & HONOLULU

S.S. "LAFAYETTE"	Sails about 23rd Dec. 1950
S.S. "WAR HAWK"	29th Dec. 1950

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